

SASKATCHEWAN

Tourist Trips



COMPLETE
GUIDE FOR
TOURISTS
—
CANADA'S
ALLURING
NOR'WEST
SUMMERS
—
ROAD MAPS
RESORTS
GAME ETC

Tourist Department
BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS
LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
REGINA

ST. LATTAN

PLEASE
Address all communications relating to
TOURIST MATTERS
to
Tourist Department
BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS
Legislative Building
REGINA

PUBLICATIONS
OF INTEREST TO TOURISTS
DISTRIBUTED BY
THE BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS
(*Tourist Department*)
Legislative Building, Regina

1. Official Highway Map, 1936
2. Saskatchewan Tourist Trips
3. The Sportsmen's Great North Country
4. Saskatchewan—The Play Ground of the West
5. Saskatchewan—A Few Facts
6. Prince Albert National Park
7. Lands Surveys System—Saskatchewan
8. How to Enter Canada
9. List of Publications to be secured from other Government Departments
10. Highway Map—Saskatchewan Motor Club

TOURIST TRIPS THROUGH SASKATCHEWAN



Issued by

Tourist Department

THE BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS

Legislative Building,

REGINA, SASK.

HON. C. M. DUNN,
Minister

S. J. LARIA,
Commissioner

REGINA:

THOS. H. McCONICA, King's Printer

1936

Saskatchewan Government
TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICES
operating as a department of
THE BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS
Legislative Building, Regina

A Tourist Department of the Bureau of Publications with headquarters in the Legislative Building, Regina, has been organized by the Saskatchewan government for the purpose of supplying information, booklets, and other printed matter of interest to those who contemplate travelling through the province of Saskatchewan. *All written requests for information, booklets, etc., should be addressed to headquarters office.*

Tourist Information Offices are located at the following points. Regina (down town office), Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Swift Current, Yorkton, North Battleford, Maple Creek and Estevan. These offices will remain open during the motor touring season only, and are for the convenience of tourists who may require information as to routes, roads and other matters of importance to them on their trip. Maps, booklets, etc., will be kept on hand for distribution over the counter, but, as stated previously, all written requests should be addressed to headquarters office. The staff of the department will be pleased to render courteous and prompt service and it is hoped that visitors will take advantage of the convenience provided to make their trip pleasant in every respect. Headquarters office is prepared to supply maps, booklets, etc., together with suggested routes to any point in Saskatchewan to or from anywhere on the continent; these routes will be indicated on maps of the territory through which it is proposed to travel. Every effort will be made to select such routes as may contribute the greatest amount of interest and pleasure possible for visitors.



WATCH FOR THE SIGN

Saskatchewan (The Play Ground of the West) has much to offer of interest to all who desire a pleasant holiday trip, whether such trip be taken by motor, rail, bus or plane. Its immense seas of waving grain, its interesting urban centers, mixed and grain farming areas, open prairie sections, park lands, numberless fresh water lakes, beautiful beaches, provincial parks and chalets, pleasant summer resorts, all have an interest unsurpassed. Its areas for shooting (small and big game) and its fishing grounds are equal to the best on the continent. Its great north country, still untouched by the hand of man, is a veritable sportsmen's paradise.

The following booklets may be secured upon request to headquarters office:

1. Official Highway Map, 1936.
2. Saskatchewan Motor Club Highway Map.
3. Saskatchewan—Tourist Trips.
4. The Sportsmen's Great North Country.
5. Saskatchewan—The Play Ground of the West.
6. Saskatchewan—A Few Facts.
7. Prince Albert National Park.
8. Land Surveys System—Saskatchewan.
9. How to Enter Canada.

Address: The Tourist Department, Bureau of Publications, Legislative Building, Regina.

SASKATCHEWAN TOURIST TRIPS

HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

This booklet was prepared for the purpose of providing the motorist, first, with a convenient and fairly comprehensive guide in travelling through and about the province and, second, in simple form, to give as briefly as possible such information relating to the country, the towns and villages, the summer resorts, the fishing and hunting areas, mileage, etc., which may be of interest while making almost any particular trip.

The map of the province is, therefore, cut into thirty-eight sections, some overlapping of course, each representing a trip from one urban center to another. An extended trip may, therefore, include several sections, each designated by a number, thus: "REGINA—SWIFT CURRENT, MAP 5."

The distance of each urban center on the trip is given from each of the points in columns indicated by the initials, "R" (Regina) and "SC" (Swift Current). From Regina, read down; from Swift Current, read up.

The figures enclosed thus: "(396)" indicate the population. All other strip maps are described in the same manner.

The key map occupying the two center pages of the booklet indicates, by number, the strip map upon which the detail is given. This number is not the number of the highway. The highway number is given on the strip map.

Suppose, for example, the motorist desires to go from Fleming, via Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert, to Waskesiu. Reference to the key map indicates MAP 4 (to Regina), MAP 2 (to Saskatoon), and MAP 3 (to Prince Albert and on to Waskesiu).

Any further information may be secured, during the motor touring season, from the Government Tourist Information Office in any of the following urban centers: Regina (down town office), Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Yorkton, Swift Current, Maple Creek, Estevan.

All written requests for information, booklets, maps, routing, etc., should be addressed: Tourist Department, Bureau of Publications, Legislative Building, Regina.



CROSSING THE U.S.A. - CANADIAN BOUNDARY

(Synopsis of booklet, "How to Enter Canada")

HOW TO ENTER CANADA

1. **Tourists entering Canada** do not require passports. It is suggested, however, that the possession of identification papers will be useful should the examining officer require documentary evidence to establish the bona fides of the tourist. Citizens of the United States by naturalization should be prepared to present certificates of naturalization, and residents of the U.S.A. who are not citizens should be prepared to present evidence of their legal entry into the U.S.A.

2. **Automobiles** may be brought into Canada under tourist permit, by non-residents of Canada for tourist purposes, for a period up to six months without the payment of duty or deposit thereon. The automobile must be for the use of the owner or the immediate members of his family. If the tourist is not the owner, evidence must be produced to establish (a) identity of the vehicle by motor and license number, (b) ownership, or (c) owner's written permission to use the automobile for touring purposes in Canada.

3. **No Fees** are required for an automobile entry permit or its extension.

4. Any U.S.A. State automobile license is valid in Canada, for touring purposes, for a generous period in every Province.

5. **General Directions:** (a) Report to the Canadian Immigration Officer at port of entry. (b) Report to the Canadian Customs and obtain a permit for admission of automobile. Failure to report may result in seizure of the car. (c) Do not fail to declare any articles or goods that may be subject to duty.

6. **Entry for Forty-eight Hours:** Automobiles may enter Canada for forty-eight hours, for touring purposes, by the owner surrendering his State License Card which will be handed to him on his return.

7. **Entry for Sixty Days:** Automobiles may be entered, for touring purposes, free of duty or deposit, for a period of sixty days by obtaining a permit from the Collector at the Canadian Customs port of entry. The owner of the car must be prepared to give information relating to make, style, serial number, motor number, body number, extra equipment and license number.

8. **Extension of the Permit:** A sixty day permit may be extended for a period not exceeding six months. Applications must be made to the Collector of Customs who must be satisfied as to the bona fides of the applicant as a tourist, and that the car will be used by him for the purposes of health or pleasure only. No bond or deposit is required.

9. **A Six Months Permit:** The Collector at the Customs port of entry may issue a permit in excess of sixty days for any period not exceeding six months.

10. **Permit for over Six Months:** Should something unforeseen happen, and the motor owner finds it impossible to leave within the six months period, he should communicate immediately with the Department of National Revenue, Ottawa.

11. **Motorcycles, Bicycles, Trailers:** The regulations regarding the entry of automobiles also apply to motorcycles and bicycles. A separate permit is not required for a trailer.

12. **Pleasure Boats** may be entered for a period extending from the date of entry to the first of October following an application to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry.

13. **Aircraft** for pleasure purposes may enter Canada under certain conditions, particulars of which, may be obtained from the Canadian Travel Bureau, Ottawa.

14. **Tourist Baggage**, such as wearing apparel, toilet articles and personal effects which actually accompany and are in the use of the tourist, and are necessary and appropriate for the immediate purpose and convenience of the journey, may be admitted into Canada duty free.

15. **Smoking Material:** Fifty cigars and two hundred cigarettes, in open packages, may be brought into Canada, by a non-resident traveller, free of duty.

16. **Sportsmen's Equipment** and tourist outfits required while in Canada for the personal use of the tourist must be reported to the Customs Officer at the port of entry. The tourist must be prepared to specify description and value. The Customs Officer may demand a deposit upon certain articles.

17. **Automatic Pistols** are not admitted.

18. **Guns and Rifles** (except revolvers and pistols, military or converted military rifles) previously used by the tourist and actually in his possession may be admitted free of duty or deposit; these must be identified and reported when returning to the United States.

19. **Weapon Permit:** A person who is not a British Subject must have a weapon permit to have a shot gun or rifle in his possession in Canada. Tourist should apply to the Attorney-General of Saskatchewan for this permit without undue delay.

20. **Fishing Tackle, Portable Boats, Canoes, Outboard Motors, Tents, Camp Equipment, Golf Clubs, Tennis Racquets, Radios, Phonographs, Musical Instruments, Cameras (still and movies with quantity of film), and Typewriters,** previously used by the tourist and actually in his possession, may be admitted free of duty or deposit; these must be identified and reported when returning to the United States.

21. Other Unspecified Articles for the temporary equipment of a summer residence may be reported to the Customs Officer at the port of entry. A deposit equal to the duty and taxes payable thereon is required, this will be refunded when articles are reported outwards within eight months from time of entry.

22. Dogs and Other Animals, brought solely for hunting purposes or as pets, may be entered as part of a tourist outfit, without deposit.

23. Consumable Goods for consumption by the tourist—foodstuffs, ammunition, extra supplies of gasoline and oil—in small quantities—two days' food supply, fifty rounds of ammunition, gasoline and oil for 300 miles of automobile travel—may be entered without duty.

RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES

24. Visitors to Canada from the United States may be required to establish their right to return to the United States. Birth or baptismal certificates, affidavits, naturalization certificates, evidence of admission to the U.S.A. from another country are useful for this purpose. Identification papers bearing signature or photograph, or both, are also useful.

25. Articles purchased in Canada aggregating up to \$100 may, under present tariff regulations, be taken into the U.S.A. free of duty; such articles must be for personal use of the tourist or members of his family and not for resale. All articles thus entered must be declared at the U.S. Customs Office.

26. All tourist outfits taken into Canada must be identified and reported when returning to the U.S.A.

NOTE: All inquiries and requests for booklet, "How to Enter Canada", should be addressed to the Tourist Department, Bureau of Publications, Legislative Building, Regina.

BRITISH SUBJECTS ENTERING THE U. S. A.

27. General Directions: In a general sense, the procedure to be followed by citizens of the U.S.A. when entering Canada applies in like manner to British Subjects when entering the United States.

28. A Letter of Identification will be useful at all times. This may be obtained from the Chief of Police, the Mayor, the Reeve, or some other prominent public official.

29. Car drivers should report to the Canadian and the American Customs Officers complete particulars of the automobile—ownership, engine and serial numbers, type and color of body, make and serial number of tires, contents of car. They should carry, ready for production if necessary, both their car and driver's licenses. They will be required to state the length of time it is proposed to remain in the U.S.A. and the object of their journey. Failure to report may result in confiscation of car and other penalties. If the car is insured, the policy should also be carried.

30. Ninety-day Permit: British Subjects who desire to remain in the United States for a period longer than ninety days should apply to an American Consul for the proper passport and other documents necessary for the purpose.

31. Wearing Apparel: Canadian tourists entering the United States may take with them free of duty, wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects, without limitation as to value, provided such articles were actually owned by them and in their possession prior to their departure from Canada, and are necessary and appropriate for their use and wear.

32. Smoking: Fifty cigars, 300 cigarettes, or three pounds of smoking tobacco if accompanying adults and not for sale, may be taken into the United States free of duty.

33. Returning to Canada: Canadian tourists returning to Canada may enter, free of duty, goods purchased in the United States, the value of which must not exceed \$100, provided that such goods are for the personal use of the tourist or members of his immediate family and not for resale.

All Drivers Note Carefully

Much delay may be avoided if the car driver carries, ready for inspection, all the information suggested in the previous sections, especially section 29.

When it is desired to cross the line from Canada to the U.S.A. report FIRST to the Canadian officials.

When it is desired to cross the line from the U.S.A. to Canada, report FIRST to the American officials.

BOARDS OF TRADE

All of the cities and a large number of towns and villages maintain active Boards of Trade. Valuable information, booklets, etc., relating to any urban center and the surrounding rural district may be secured from the secretary upon request.

BEAUTIFUL SASKATCHEWAN

The Play Ground of the West



ASKATCHEWAN, years ago, became famous the world over for the quality and quantity of its No. 1 hard wheat. It still retains this well merited reputation, and, although mixed farming is continually growing in extent, the value of the wheat crop, in great measure, remains an indication of the financial prosperity of its people.



Grain on the Open Prairie

Miles and Miles of Golden Wheat

Spreading westward from the famous Red River valley of Manitoba where the first colonists of the prairies broke the virgin soil, a great army of wheat growers invaded Saskatchewan along the fertile banks of the Souris, Qu'Appelle, and Assiniboine rivers. The riches of the Saskatchewan valley lured their ever-increasing ranks farther north; the path of their progress may be indicated fairly well by a line starting at the international boundary at the southeast corner of the province, and extending in a north-westerly direction to the point where the Saskatchewan river crosses the western boundary. As the crow flies, this distance is nearly 500 miles, and the heart of the belt is 200 miles in width. Within this immense area are included such famous wheat centers as Arcola, Estevan, Weyburn, Rosetown, Moosomin, Indian Head, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Rosthern, Battleford, Lloydminster, and many others which always suggest visions of expansive harvest operations. Spreading out from this main belt, the grain fields have reached to all but the most northerly parts of the province.

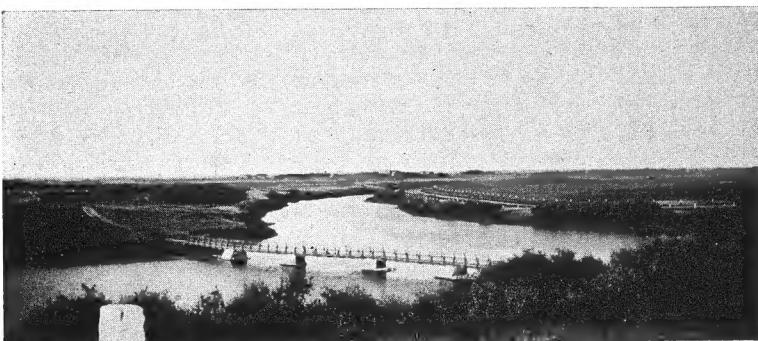
Seas of Waving Grain—The Sight of a Life Time

While wheat is king, other field crops play an important part in the agricultural industry of the province. Wheat has been supplemented by oats, barley, flax, sweet clover; these, with flowering saskatoons, "wild sunflower," ox-eyed daisies, wild roses, and a thousand and one other prairie flowers, all help to increase the intensely interesting variety of the rolling seas of waving grain—a scene to be found in but very few other countries, as uncommon in its character as in its awe inspiring immensity.



Sunset: White Bear Lake

To motor over good roads, or to ride in a comfortable observation coach over one of Canada's great railway systems, through the very heart of such a country spotted here and there with poplar bluff, glistening sloughs, and quaint little towns and villages distinctly marked by towering, rusty red, battleship grey, or sheet metal covered elevators, in the clearest and most invigorating air, beneath the highest and brightest blue sky, provides a pleasurable thrill—more than ample compensation for the time and expenditure set aside for any holiday.



A Prairie River, by Hilda M. Gee

Beauty of a Prairie Sunset

The tourist, who has travelled west over the prairies of this province just before and during the twilight, will gladly volunteer evidence of the transcendent beauty of a Saskatchewan sunset. No attempt to describe its vivid and variegated character will be made here; in fact, if an attempt were made, it would fail utterly; painters and writers have tried and all have failed to do it ample justice. It is sufficient to say that the sunset on the prairies of Canada's Great West is beyond description and unsurpassed.



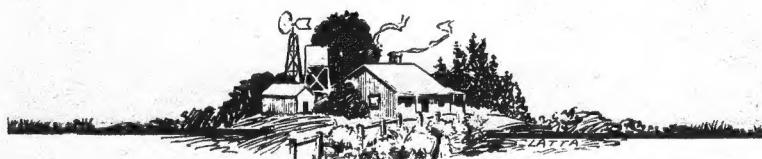
Through the Poplars

A Country of Infinite Variety

Little has been published, however, relative to what the province has to offer the tourist other than its all-but-endless stretches of rolling prairie and great patches of waving grain and verdant pasture.

Nevertheless, Saskatchewan is a country of infinite variety. From the thriving cities and modern farmsteads of its southern areas, to the primeval forests and rocky heights of the north, untouched by the hand of man, it invites the tourist, by motor, by rail, or by plane, to enjoy the hospitality of its people and the scenic beauty of its landscape, different, it is true, in many respects, than that of any other country in the world.

Here is a quaint mixture of modern and primitive habitations to increase the variety of the scene. Here, the tourist may enjoy all the modern conveniences of great cities, or of up-to-date rural stretches. Here, the tourist may visit the haunts of the trappers of the north—Indians and whites, meet them, and talk with them in their cabins, or on the banks of swift flowing rivers and great, inland,



fresh water lakes, or see them paddling their canoes loaded with furs towards the nearest trading posts.

Here, too, the tourist may enjoy hunting and fishing in forest and meadow, in lake and stream, unsurpassed for big game, small game, and fresh water fish. **See Map 12—The Sportsman's Last Great North.**

The Province of Saskatchewan is not all a treeless prairie. Here are beautiful and fertile park lands unequalled for mixed farming; great forests providing an enormous supply of timber; endless rocky stretches containing untold mineral wealth; beautifully shaded beaches on numberless lakes bringing facilities for the most enjoyable summer resorts within easy reach of practically all points on rail and highway. **See Map, inside back cover.**



Entering the Town of Lumsden

Miles of Motor Roads

In area, this wonderful province is greater than that of Montana and North Dakota put together; it is larger than any country in Europe except Russia, twice the area of the British Isles, larger than Germany, and greater in extent than the whole of France, Belgium and Holland.

Despite its extensive area and notwithstanding the fact that it is a comparatively newly settled province, Saskatchewan is well served by a network of provincial highways, main market and local feeder roads. There are 210,000 miles of road allowances, 35,000 miles of main market roads and nearly 8,000 miles of provincial highways, approximately 2,500 miles of which is gravel surfaced, and 70 miles bituminous-gravel. The maps following indicate clearly



how easy it is to reach any part of the province, from the extreme south to a point as far north as Meadow Lake, over 400 miles, "as the crow flies", from the southern boundary line between Canada and the United States.

Telephones, Telegraph, Radio—Conveniences for Tourists

For the purpose of communication with friends, business associates, or when in difficulty, the tourist may rest well assured that he is never "in the wilderness" when travelling over the wide stretches of Saskatchewan.



Even in "The Sportsman's Last Great North", there are numbers of radio broadcasting stations, (See Map 12), by means of which messages may be conveyed to the "outside world."

The Government system of long distance telephone lines connects all urban centers with other systems in Canada and the United States. Local lines, all over the province, owned and operated by small companies, hook up with the Government system. There are over 61,500 local and rural stations on the whole telephone system. In the fiscal year, 1934-35, nearly two million long distance messages originated in the province. This business reached the peak in 1928-29 with nearly three and three-quarter millions. The total number of messages carried as Trans-Canada (including to and from the U.S.A.) but not including messages between the two neighboring provinces of Manitoba and Alberta, was, in 1934-35, 12,631.

Communication by telegram may be established conveniently from any part of the province.



Railway Transportation

Two great railway systems operate to serve practically every part of this immense area, from Manitoba on the east to Alberta on the west, and from the American boundary on the south to St. Walburg, Meadow Lake, Big River, Waskešiu, Nipawin and Hudson Bay Junction, on the fringes of the Great North Country. Their trains are as well and luxuriously equipped, for the service to be rendered, as any others on the continent, and the courteous attention to the comfort and convenience of tourists and other travellers is unsurpassed anywhere.

While this booklet has been prepared for the convenience of motor tourists, visitors to Saskatchewan who prefer

to travel by railway will receive complete information promptly upon request from Wm. Stapleton, District Passenger Agent, Canadian National Railways, Saskatoon, or to J. W. Dawson, District Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railways, Regina.



Service by Air

Excellent plane service is available from many air bases throughout the province. See Map 12. The tourist may travel far north to Goldfields on Lake Athabasca or to any other part of the province quite comfortably by plane, and at reasonable rates. Complete information may be secured on request from the secretary of the board of trade in Prince Albert, North Battleford, Regina, Moose Jaw, or either of the other cities of the province. All the cities and many of the larger towns maintain an active board of trade, the secretary or commissioner of which will be only too pleased to supply booklets and information relating to the surrounding district.

Motor Bus Lines

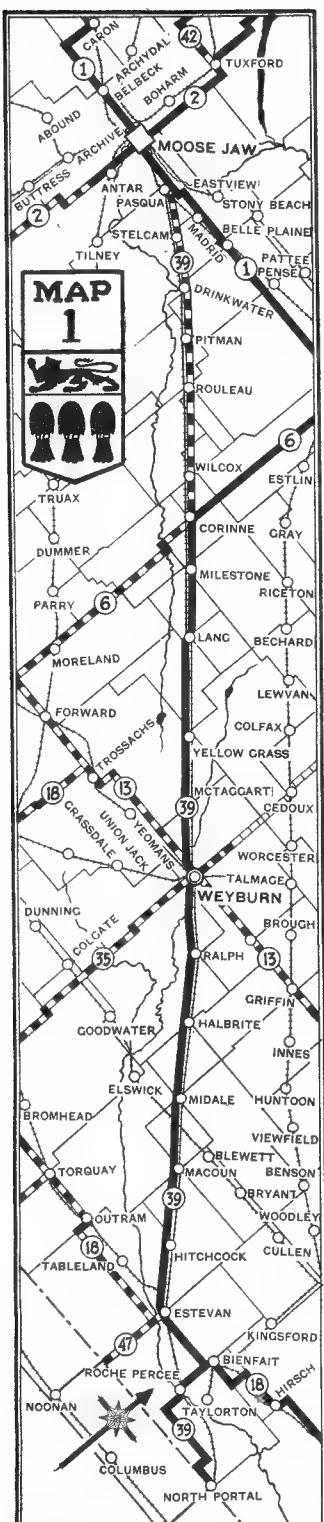
Tourists, who prefer to travel by motor bus, will be pleased with the service rendered in Saskatchewan, where a fairly complete bus line system is established. Particulars may be had, upon request, from Greyhound Bus headquarters, Regina.



A Real Western Welcome

The people of Saskatchewan, the Play Ground of Canada's Great West, cordially invite tourists from all parts of the world. A real western welcome will be extended to all.





NORTH PORTAL — MOOSE JAW

189 Miles

MAP 1

Note: Turn north at Corinne to go to Regina; North Portal to Corinne, 130 miles; Corinne to Regina, 28 miles; North Portal to Regina, 158 miles. Highway No. 39 to Moose Jaw; No. 6, Corinne to Regina.

MILEAGE FROM NORTH PORTAL AND MOOSE JAW

	NP	M		NP	M
Portal	178		McTaggart	93	85
Roche			Yellow Grass	101	77
Perce	16	162	Lang	114	64
Bienfait	21	157	Milestone	123	55
Estevan	30	148	Corinne	130	48
Hitchcock	38	140	Wilcox	135	43
Macoun	47	131	Rouleau	143	33
Midale	56	122	Pitman	151	27
Halbrite	65	113	Drinkwater	158	20
Ralph	74	104	Stelcam	164	14
Weyburn	84	94	Pasqua	171	7
			Moose Jaw	178	

NORTH PORTAL (214): Tourists entering Saskatchewan from Portal, North Dakota, are requested to report at the Canadian Customs at North Portal.

ROCHE PERCEE (69): Proceeding north west on No. 29 Highway, an all-weather gravelled route, the visitor soon reaches the town of Roche Percee (meaning pierced rock) which derives its name from the strange formation of three gigantic rocks in the Souris Valley. Not far from these rocks may be found the petrified remains of prehistoric Ichthyosaurus, upon which are inscribed the names of hundreds of visitors. This valley has recently attracted the attention of archeologists and ethnologists who have been making sensational discoveries. Tourist camp—cabins, cooking facilities, good water.

BIENFAIT (545): Here are extensive coal mines. The output of Saskatchewan coal reaches almost a million tons annually.

ESTEVAN (3,029): An office of the Tourist branch of the Bureau of Publications is located here for the purpose of supplying visitors with information.

Estevan is provided with hotel accommodation and other conveniences such as may be found in a thriving town. A good road leads to an excellent tourist camp one mile south of the town. It is provided with an excellent hotel, cabins, cooking facilities, swimming pool, dance pavilion, and good water; electrically lighted and fully modern in every respect.

Located in an area rich in its deposits of lignite deep seam coal, Estevan is a thriving town, 1,870 feet above sea level. The surrounding area con-

tains billions of tons of coal and extends to a distance of 200 miles west. Many large coal mining plants, including a Government coal briquette plant, are in operation in Estevan and the adjoining vicinity. A \$300,000 electric plant has been erected in the town and through its network of high tension lines supplies power to many industries including the International Clay Product Limited. Adjoining the Estevan townsite is a bed of buff coloured clay, suitable for the manufacture of clay products, brick and tile. Estevan also boasts of having probably the largest nursery of trees and shrubs in Canada, the Prairie Nurseries, covering 700 acres; it is situated on the banks of the Souris River. The beautiful River Park is only a short distance from the town.

HITCHCOCK, **MACOUN** (213), **MIDALE** (226), **HALBRITE** (183), and **RALPH** are small prairie centers catering mostly to the surrounding farming communities. Grain and stock are the principal farm products.

WEYBURN (5,161): Here are very good tourist camping grounds provided with kitchen, fresh running water and open air swimming pool.

Recognized as the commanding City of Southern Saskatchewan and the Western Gateway of International traffic, the City of Weyburn extends all available accommodations to the visiting tourist. First class hotels, up-to-the-minute garage and service stations and an attractive tourist camp are all equipped to render unexcelled service.

Located at the junction of Highways No. 39, 35 and 13, this City, with its 5,000 inhabitants, extends its services to a large area by reason of the numerous highways and railways radiating from this point. The Soo Line Mills, exporters of flour to the Orient and other countries and provinces; a new brewery costing \$250,000.00, the Weyburn Bottling Works, the Weyburn Sash and Door Factory, are all substantial



Brick and Tile Making

industries flourishing in this prosperous community. Numerous wholesale and farm machinery warehouses have found this city ideally located as a distributing center. Located in the heart of the rich Souris River Valley and Soo Line Area, Weyburn is surrounded with an agricultural district recognized as Saskatchewan's best. As an agricultural, railway, commercial, educational and distribution center, this popular city is rapidly expanding and its future is well assured.

The Weyburn Mental Hospital is one of the largest and most modern of its kind in Canada and was erected by the Saskatchewan Government at a total cost of several million dollars. Several visiting hours are provided. The city is also well supplied with other federal, provincial and public buildings.

McTAGGART (91). **YELLOW GRASS** (463), **LANG** (326), **MILESTONE** (417), are thriving small centers of good farming districts producing live stock and an excellent quality of hard wheat.

CORINNE: At the junction of Highways No. 39 and No. 6. From here highway No. 6 runs straight north to the Capital City of Regina, a distance of 28 miles.

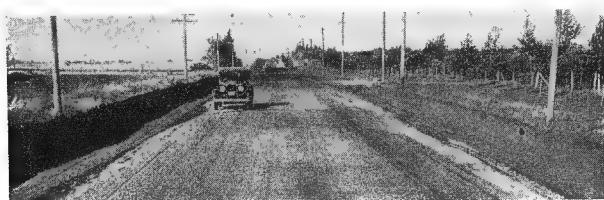
WILCOX (293), **ROULEAU** (529), **PITMAN**, **DRINKWATER** (183), **STELCAM** take the traveller through the fertile, open prairie north west to Pasqua.

PASQUA: On the main line of the Canadian Pacific and No. 1 Highway. It is seven miles from here to the City of Moose Jaw.

MOOSE JAW (21,974): Moose Jaw is provided with excellent hotel accommodation and all other modern conveniences. Two miles from the city and easily reached is an excellent camping ground with seventeen cabins available. There are two splendid golf courses, many tennis courts, lawn bowling green, badminton courts and athletic park. Moose Jaw's Natatorium is an important attraction to visitors.

Moose Jaw is situated at the confluence of Thunder Creek with Moose Jaw River, 400 miles by air from Winnipeg to the east, and from Calgary to the west.

The early development of the city was primarily as a railway centre and its most important railway works are still one of its staple



Trans-Canada Highway

businesses. In the recently inaugurated Western Air Mail Service, Moose Jaw, by reason of its strategic position, was selected as the focal point on that service, planes travelling daily from Winnipeg to Calgary via Moose Jaw and from Moose Jaw to Edmonton via Saskatoon.

Should the visitor travel to Moose Jaw by rail, he will be delighted by the view on approaching the city, such buildings as Robin Hood Mills and the 16-storey Registered Seed Grain Plant, towering over the city. The city's packing plants and abattoirs, its great stock yards—the center of the cattle industry in the Province—its government terminal elevator, its creameries, its planing mills and other industrial works, invite the visitor's attention.

Moose Jaw is pre-eminently a city of beautiful homes, splendid public buildings, wide streets, and lovely parks. The public library situated in Crescent Park is well worth a visit, and St. Andrew's United Church, close by, should not be missed, its splendid auditorium is the largest in Western Canada. In this park are also a wading pool for children, and the district's War Memorial, surrounded with floral displays which are the delight of all lovers of flowers.

River Park, in the south-east, is one of the city's greatest assets. A fine Aquatic Club and a Boy's College are adjacent, and the splendidly equipped Auto Camp is in this park.

Two miles south from River Park is an area of 480 acres devoted to the preservation of native wild animals, such as buffalo, English fallow deer, Rocky Mountain sheep, moose, elk, bears, and a number of caged animals and birds. This should not be missed.

An office of the Tourist branch of the Bureau of Publications is located here for the purpose of supplying visitors with information.



REGINA — SASKATOON (Via Watrous)

206 Miles

MAP 2

MILEAGE FROM REGINA AND SASKATOON

	R	S	R	S
Regina	206	Amazon	113	93
Lumsden	24	Watrous	122	84
Bethune	43	Young	140	66
Dilke	56	2-14 Highway		
Holdfast	72	134	Junction	156
Penzance	79	127	Colonsay	161
Liberty	85	121	Elstow	169
Stalwart	91	115	Blucher	177
Imperial	99	107	Clavet	184
Simpson	106	100	Saskatoon	206

This map covers one of the routes between Regina and Saskatoon on the west of Long Lake.

REGINA (54,896): See Map 5.

LUMSDEN (530): Situated in the Qu'Appelle Valley about 2 miles north west of the Capital of the Province, Lumsden is among the most beautiful of Western towns. It is beautifully treed and here, too, has been provided very good accommodation for the tourist—beautiful grounds, good cooking facilities and fresh water. A fair gravel road runs along the valley to Craven, to Silton and Saskatchewan Beach on the east side of Long Lake.

A short distance from the top of the valley bank north, a good gravel road runs from No. 11 highway to Regina Beach. Lumsden Beach is close to the south of Regina Beach.

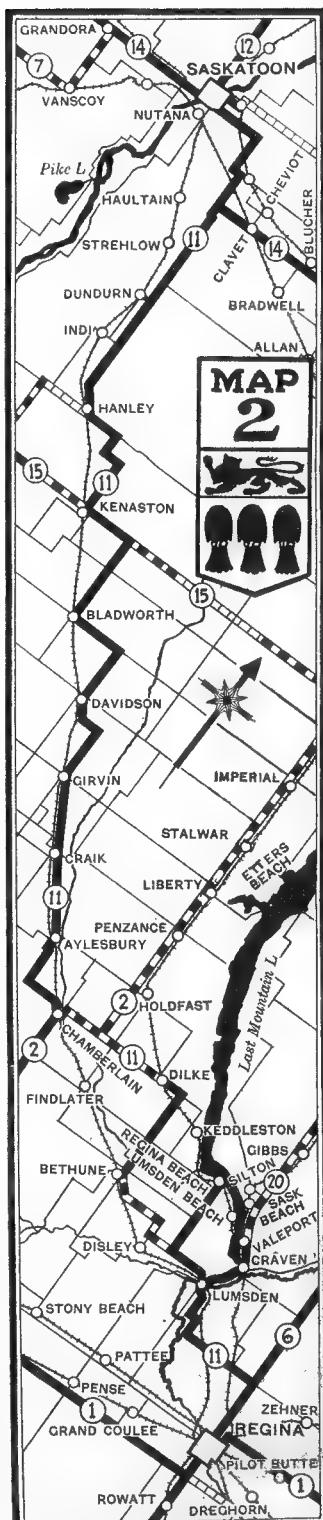
REGINA BEACH (213): The summer resort is 10 miles north from No. 11 highway. It is one of the beaches frequented by the citizens of Regina.

The affairs of Regina Beach are administered by a representative Council, the members of which do everything in their power to further the interests of the village, and of the people, whether they be permanent property owners or merely summer visitors. Sanitary measures are rigorously enforced, and there has never been any of the epidemics at Regina Beach which sometimes wait upon summer campers in less favored locations.

There are well conducted hotels where transient visitors may find accommodation, and excellent meals are served at the restaurants. Cottages with all the equipment necessary for the enjoyment of summer visitors may be rented at reasonable figures, and well stocked stores furnish an excellent assortment of goods.

There is a fine supply of drinking water free to all who desire to use it, and carefully protected from contamination. Eggs, butter, milk, and almost every kind of farm produce are available at moderate prices.

Garages with competent mechanics in



charge furnish supplies and effect repairs for the motorist, and there are dancing pavilions, and bathing houses for the convenience and pleasure of visitors and residents.

Parking and camping grounds are available at modest rentals, but each year more and more people are acquiring lots and erecting their own cottages. Indeed, some of the summer homes are picturesque and even luxurious. Regina Beach has been called the "Brighton" of Saskatchewan, and, truly, the designation is apt and expressive.

The scene on the waterfront at Regina Beach on a fine day is gay and animated. Young people with all the exuberance of youth are disporting themselves in the water. Here from a high platform a lithe brown-skinned lad dives in a curving arc, and takes the water so easily that hardly a ripple marks the spot where he disappeared.

Here, too, there is excellent fishing in Long Lake.

Lumsden Beach is about three miles east of Regina Beach on Long Lake. It is largely built up of private cottages. Nicely treed; modern conveniences; bathing, fishing, etc.

Buena Vista, also a popular resort, is situated on Long Lake between Regina Beach and Lumsden Beach.

BETHUNE (272):

DILKE (120): Nine miles west of Dilke, No. 11 intersects highway No. 2 running north through Holdfast, and other towns and villages to Watrous.

VIA WATROUS (See Map 19)

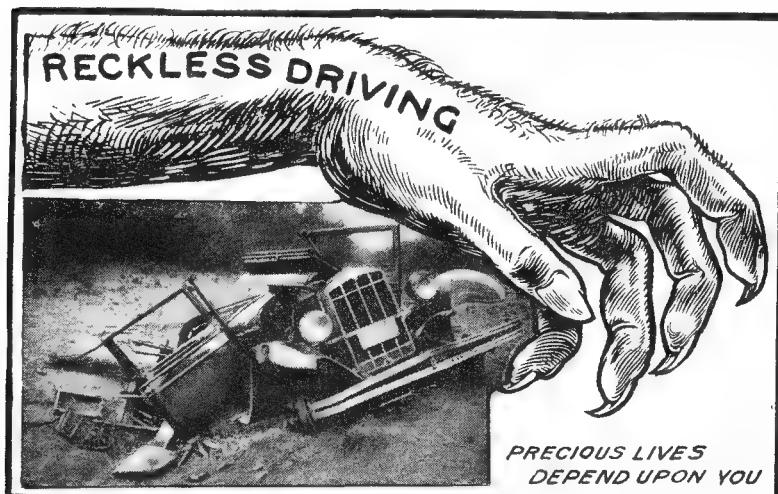
From Watrous, highway No. 2 runs west and north to

YOUNG (350): Excellent mixed farming district. Camping grounds only. From here highway No. 2 runs north to highway No. 14 which runs west to

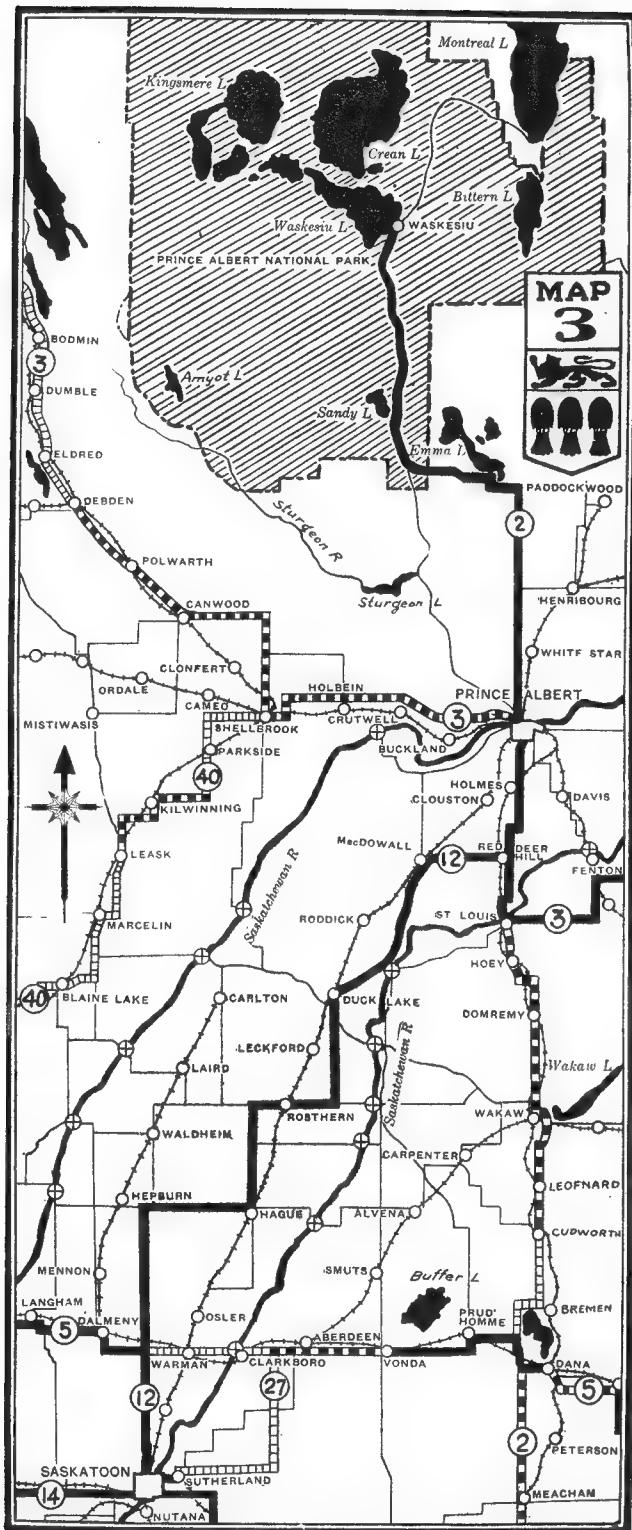
COLONSAY (221): *See Map 8.*

SASKATOON (44,663): *See Map 3.*

VIA CHAMBERLAIN (See Map 17)



Avoid This by Driving Carefully



SASKATOON — WASKESIU

182 Miles

MAP 3

(Trip A)

MILEAGE FROM SASKATOON AND WASKESIU

	S	W		S	W		S	W
Saskatoon . . .	182	Duck Lake		68	114	Prince Albert . . .	110	72
Hague . . .	39	143	MacDowall	89	93	Waskesiu . . .	182	
Rosthern . . .	53	129	Red Deer Hill . . .	97	85			

SASKATOON (44,663): To the tourist and traveller Saskatoon extends a welcome. During the years, the "Saskatoon spirit" has become famous and here may be found true western hospitality. Summer, with its long days of sunshine and cool Saskatchewan evenings, is a wonderful time to holiday in Saskatoon and make good use of it as headquarters for side trips to many beautiful resorts and other interesting places. The city is up-to-date in every respect, being supplied with all modern conveniences, including excellent hotel accommodation. The new C.N.R. hotel, Bessborough, was opened to the public in 1935.

A well kept tourist camp, modern in every respect, with cabins and the necessary equipment available, is operated by the Saskatchewan Motor Club. For information and illustrated material on holiday trips, write the Board of Trade. Here too is a branch of the Saskatchewan Tourist Department of the Bureau of Publications.

The native beauty of the panoramic view along Saskatoon's waterfront at once strikes the eye. The majestic sweep of the broad South Saskatchewan River, as it cuts its way through the heart of the city, at once arrests the attention. One is led to exclaim: "What a magnificent asset!"—a liquid asset worth millions to its domestic and industrial life. One glimpses but half of the city as the east half, with its beautiful residential streets, its noble pile of University buildings and shaded avenues, is situated south and east of the river.

Saskatoon is proud of its noble river spanned by three railway and two traffic bridges. Proud, too, of its splendid business blocks, its wide streets, its parks, boulevards, and playgrounds, and the diversity in the architectural beauty of its residential sections.

It has grown from a population of 113 in 1903.

Industrial products of Saskatoon include: Flour, cereals, breakfast foods, wholesale bread, iron work, road machinery, malt liquors, packing house products, creamery products, confectionery, aerated waters, sheet metal products, corrugated culverts, sash and doors and boxes, millwork, brick and clay products, interior finishing, chick hatcheries, nursery products, granaries, silos, tanks, water troughs, garages, marble works, tents and mattresses, metal shingles and sidings, textile weaving and welding.

The city has almost unlimited possibilities for the distribution of milling products. The Quaker Oats and Robin Hood Mills Limited operate large plants with a total production of 6,050 barrels daily. The Dominion Government Terminal Elevators are also situated here.

It enjoys excellent transportation, railway facilities being supplied by both the C.P.R. and the C.N.R.

The University of Saskatchewan on the east bank of the river has a site of nearly 2,000 acres. Established in 1909, its growth has been healthy and rapid, until today the regular enrolment is 1,800 and the student body numbers approximately 3,000, including those who take summer courses.

The University maintains health laboratories for men, plants and animals; does much research work, especially in Agriculture, Biology, Chemistry and Engineering; conducts a soil survey and makes a feature of the development of the clay resources of the province in its Ceramics Department.

HAGUE (354): This village is a half mile south of the highway but easily reached on a good road.

ROSTHERN (1,457): There is a very good camping ground for tourists, and good hotel accommodation, at this point. It is in the

heart of an excellent mixed farming district and the home of Seager Wheeler, winner of the wheat growing championship of the world in 1911, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1918.

DUCK LAKE (554): This is one of the historic towns of Saskatchewan, being only eight miles west of Batoche Crossing, a settlement of the old time Metis Indians. It was here that Louis Riel and Gabriel Dumont, leaders of the rebellion of 1885, made their headquarters and near which the principal battles were fought. A cairn with tablet has been erected in the church yard in commemoration of the tragic events of the uprising. A short distance from the cairn is Fish Creek Crossing, one half of which constitutes the actual battle ground, and the other half the cemetery where rests the remains of many who took part. This site is now under Government control.

PRINCE ALBERT (10,219): This city is situated on the Saskatchewan River. It is the most northerly city of the province, and one of the oldest settlements in the West. After the Red River troubles of 1870, a number of Metis families established themselves on the banks of the Saskatchewan River, they were followed soon after by white settlers. This gateway to the National Park offers excellent hotel and cafe service. The tourist camp is one of the finest in Western Canada. Tents, fishing tackle and other outdoor accessories can be readily obtained, the local supply being quite modern and complete.

There are many places of historic interest close at hand. The battle grounds of Duck Lake and Batoche may be easily reached, as well as the scene of the famous Almighty Voice incident on One Arrow's Reserve.

Nature has made the entire surroundings of the city parklike, and boulevarded streets and heavily foliated trees nurtured, make Prince Albert the "City Beautiful." A twenty-acre park, on which is located the city museum, is now being developed and, in time, will contain specimens of almost every flower, shrub and tree which can be grown in this climate.

The city is well supplied with railways—the C.P.R. and C.N.R. Many branch lines radiate from here serving one of the best mixed farming areas of the West.

Prince Albert is a base for air transportation into Northern Saskatchewan. The bulk of supplies for traders, trappers and prospectors in Northern Saskatchewan are shipped from here.

During 1931, the growing fish and fur industries recorded a turnover in round figures of \$570,000, this total indicating the buying power of scores of trappers and fishermen who migrate to and from their Prince Albert headquarters, and north country locations, in autumn and spring. About \$70,000 worth of fresh water fish are brought into this city from lakes 150 miles north each winter. Approximately \$500,000 worth of the finest Canadian fur was marketed here in 1931.

It is one of the most important supply centers for mining and lumber development in the great north country. In the great timber belt stretching north from the Alberta to the Manitoba boundaries up to the Churchill River, there are 1,432,000,000 board feet of spruce, 770,000,000 board feet of jackpine and 1,300,000 cords of poplar, according to an estimate prepared some years ago by the Dominion government before the province acquired control.

Prince Albert trade area has a climate considered ideal for stock and grain farming. The average annual precipitation in the city and district is 17 inches. "Within the memories of living men," says the Board of Trade, "there has never been a crop failure through drought in this area." The precipitation in 1931 was sufficient to produce one of the best crops in the history of the district, yields of wheat ranging from 25 to 50 bushels per acre.

WASKESIU: The drive of 72 miles from Prince Albert to the National Park and Lake Waskesiu is one of the most scenic in the province. Stately evergreen trees, like sentinels, stand upright on either side of the shaded road. Proceeding north from Prince Albert on Highway No. 2, the traveller passes through a belt of evergreens known as the Nisbit Forest Reserve; then, through 15 miles of a rich

wheat and mixed farming district. The highway passes close by Emma Lake resort where there is a beautiful sandy beach and ideal fishing, swimming and canoeing facilities. Here, too, is Sandy Lake with its tree shaded banks. Continuing into Prince Albert National Park through the tall stately evergreen, birch and poplar trees, many varieties of wild fruit will interest the visitor. See descriptive pamphlet, "Prince Albert National Park."

LAKE WASKESIU: With its white sandy beach, Lake Waskesiu is the first of a large chain of lakes, all teeming with fish. The park, itself, is the home of moose, caribou, elk, deer and black and brown bears, which, unless seriously molested, are harmless. Facilities are available for swimming, fishing and canoeing, motor-boating, surf-board riding and other sports, while accommodation in the spacious chalet, cabins or cottages may be obtained at reasonable rates. Here, too, is located the home chalet of the Right Honourable W. L. MacKenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada. The Prince Albert National Park, covering an area of 1,869 square miles, is renowned for its natural beauty. It is a hunter's and an angler's paradise.



Entrance to Prince Albert National Park, by E. Kiely

DANA — PRINCE ALBERT

73 Miles

MAP 3

(Trip B)

MILEAGE FROM DANA AND PRINCE ALBERT

	D	PA		D	PA		D	PA
Dana	73		St. Louis	52	21	Wakaw	30	43
Bremen	8	65	Red Deer Hill	60	13	Domremy	40	33
Cudworth	17	56	Prince Albert	73		Hoey	48	25
Leofnard	21	52						

DANA (H.), BREMEN (H.), CUDWORTH (546), LEOFNARD (H.): This area is well wooded, suitable for mixed farming and stock raising.

WAKAW (698): Half a mile from here is Wakaw Lake, a well patronized summer resort. Cottages for rent. Good camping grounds, well wooded. Restaurant, filling station, daily delivery of farm produce. Fish plentiful—jackfish, pike, pickerel, perch. Boats available. Good drinking water. Golf course and dance pavilion.

DOMREMY (201), HOEY (100).

ST. LOUIS (175): This town is at the junction of highways No. 3 and 2. Here the beautiful St. Louis bridge crosses the Saskatchewan River. Good shooting of small game and deer in the fall months.

RED DEER HILL: Junction of highways No. 12 and 3.

PRINCE ALBERT: See Saskatoon—Waskesiu, Map 3.

FLEMING — REGINA

(Trans-Canada Highway, from the Manitoba Boundary to the Capital City of Saskatchewan)

173 Miles

MAP 4

MILEAGE FROM REGINA AND FLEMING

	MB	R	MB	R
Manitoba Br.	173		Summerberry	97
Fleming	7	166	Wolseley	105
Moosomin	15	158	Sintaluta	114
Wapella	39	134	Indian Head	124
Burrows	50	123	Qu'Appelle	134
Whitewood	.57	116	McLean	145
Percival	.66	107	Balgone	156
Broadview	.72	101	Pilot Butte	167
Oakshela	.82	91	Regina	173
Grenfell	.90	83		

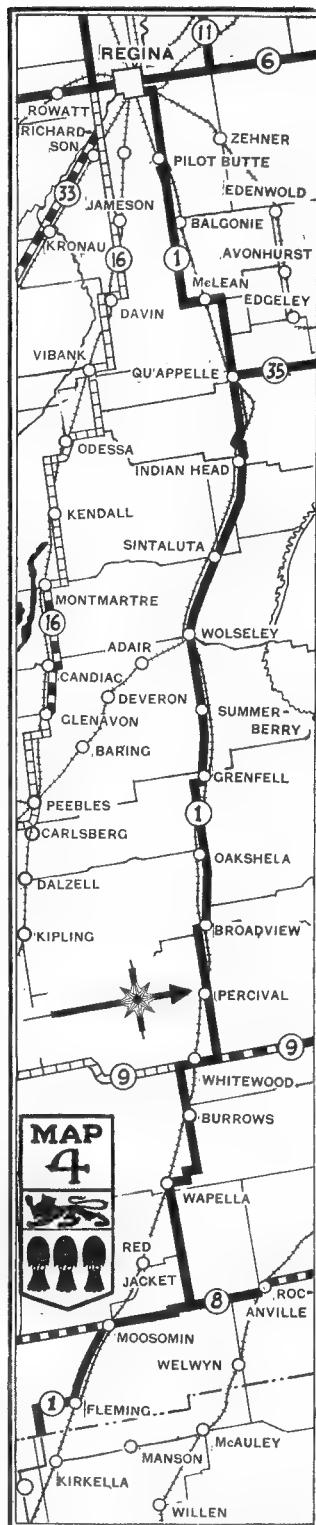
This highway runs almost parallel to the beautiful Qu'Appelle Valley, commencing at the boundary between Manitoba and Saskatchewan and continuing to the lower end of Long Lake, about 25 miles north of Regina. This wonderful valley provides one of the most delightful drives in the province, passing through many villages—Tantallon, north from Moosomin; Katepwa and Lebret, north of Indian Head; Fort Qu'Appelle, north of Qu'Appelle; Craven and Lumsden, north of Regina. Travelling west through the valley the following lakes, all providing excellent fishing, are passed: Round Lake, north of Whitewood; Crooked Lake, north of Broadview; the Qu'Appelle Lakes (3), north of the town of Qu'Appelle.

Entering Saskatchewan a few miles east of the town of Fleming, Highway No 1, the Trans-Canada route, passes through some of the oldest towns in the province before reaching Regina, the capital city. This section is an open, rolling prairie land, dotted here and there with clumps of poplar bluff, and well adapted for mixed farming.

FLEMING (259): This is a very old settlement and the surrounding district is excellently adapted to grain growing; good hotel accommodation.

MOOSOMIN (1,154): The second largest town between the Manitoba boundary and Regina. Good farming district. Good hotels. Intersection of highway No. 8. This is a modern town enjoying the conveniences of an up-to-date urban community. The tourist camping ground provides cooking facilities and good water.

WAPELLA (466): A beautifully situated urban center among the trees. Good shooting—ducks, prairie chicken and partridge. Excellent hotel accommodation. The tourist camp is provided with cooking facilities and good water. The district is well adapted to mixed farming.



BURROWS (H.).

WHITEWOOD (582): Intersection of No. 1 and No. 9 highways. The tourist camp is provided with cooking facilities and good water. This town is 1,973 feet above the sea level. The surrounding country, dotted here and there by heavy poplar bluffs and small lakes and sloughs, is a natural breeding ground for prairie chicken, partridges, ducks and geese and affords excellent feathered game hunting. Not far distant on highway No. 9, leading north from Whitewood, is Round Lake, a popular summer resort, while 42 miles south is Kenosee Provincial Park. Both resorts offer good swimming, boating and fishing facilities. See pamphlet, "Saskatchewan—The Playground of the West."

PERCIVAL (H.).

BROADVIEW (913): Divisional point on the C.P.R. Set your watches back one hour at this point. Crooked Lake, in the Qu'Appelle Valley, is 15 miles north—fishing, bathing, boating.

OAKSHELA (H.): Almost due north is Crooked Lake—pike, pickerel and white fish. Excellent small game hunting.

GRENFELL (884): Here is a good tourist camping ground provided with cooking facilities and good water. It is among the most beautiful towns of the province.

SUMMERBERRY (142).

WOLSELEY (910): The old people's home is located at this point. There is a very good auto camp—cabins, huts, cooking facilities and good water. The town affords excellent conveniences, including a very fine hotel.

SINTALUTA (344): Excellent farming district—grain growing and live stock.

INDIAN HEAD (1,484): This is probably the largest wheat exporting town in the West. One of the oldest Dominion Experimental Farms in Saskatchewan is located here, while two miles south is the Dominion Forestry Farm where trees and shrubs are grown for free distribution. About twelve miles south is the Squirrel Hill district, the origin of the town's water supply, an area abounding in ducks and geese. Good camping ground, cooking facilities and water. Good hotel.

QU'APPELLE (694): From this town there is an excellent gravel road running north to the Fort and the Qu'Appelle Lakes, one of the most beautiful spots of the West. See Map 23.

MCLEAN (H.); BALGONIE (173): A half mile from the highway; **PILOT BUTTE (H.):**

REGINA (54,896): See Map 5.



White-tail Deer on the Open Prairie

REGINA — SWIFT CURRENT

169 Miles

MAP 5

MILEAGE FROM REGINA AND SWIFT CURRENT

	R SC	R	SC
Regina	169	Chaplin	104 65
Pense	20 149	Uren	110 59
Belle Plaine	28 141	Ermfold	117 52
Pasqua	39 130	Morse	127 42
Moose Jaw	46 123	Herbert	137 32
Caron	66 103	Rush Lake	147 22
Mortlach	74 95	Waldeck	167 12
Parkbeg	84 85	Swift	
		Current	169

This trip of 169 miles is through the heart of the Western wheat fields.

REGINA (54,896): A beautiful auto camp is situated (Broad Street) on the banks of Wascana Lake, south of the city—cabins, cooking facilities, good water.

Regina, the capital city and governmental center of the Province of Saskatchewan, was so named in commemoration of Queen Victoria, by Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyle, wife of the then Governor General of Canada. It was a happy augury that has been justified by rapid development in every line since that time.

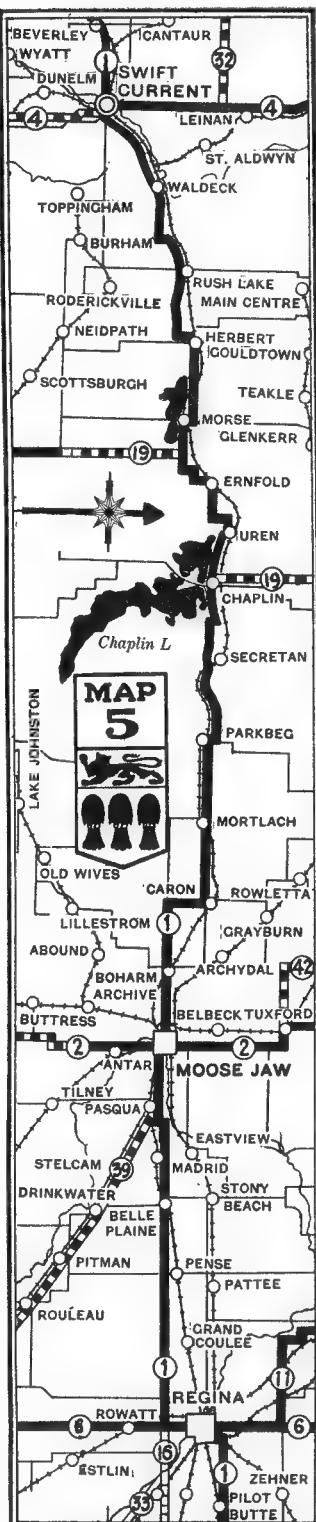
In 1882 Regina was a small hamlet of but a few hundred people who had come west to institute a settlement in what was then a bare stretch of prairie. Today, it ranks as the fourteenth city of the Dominion, with a population of approximately 55,000.

Regina, the city of beautiful homes and extensive pavement, has a park area, unsurpassed by that of any city of its size, and unadorned by a "Keep off the Grass" sign.

On the way to this great city of the prairies you travel through a fascinating country; a land of immense and thrilling spaciousness, a boundless rolling plain of fertile soil and far-stretching fields of waving grain; a land of appealing beauty, of long, long days of sunshine, of glorious colourful sunsets; a land where the song of the meadow lark is heard on every side; a land that will delight and intrigue you; a land to which you will want to return again.

The city may be reached on good motor roads, by plane, on either of the great Canadian railways—the C.P.R. or the C.N.R. Many branch lines radiate to all parts of the province.

On arrival you will find good hotels, a comfortable auto camp, splendid theatres, modern and extensive shopping accommodation, thriving industries, substantial homes and public buildings, parks and tree-lined boule-



yards, beautiful drives, golf, swimming, boating—a busy, attractive city whose progress in every direction has been one of the most remarkable during recent years.

Regina's geographical position and excellent harbour facilities have earned for the city widespread recognition as an aviation center. With large heated hangars, hard-surfaced runways, a government meteorological station and modern lighting equipment, the airport has been categorized as "The finest in Canada west of St. Hubert's at Montreal."

Few cities of equal population have accomplished more than Regina in the development of pleasing parks and boulevards. Residential districts of the city are liberally treed and each year an extensive tree planting campaign adds further beauty and attractiveness to its thoroughfares.

Regina is the home of the Government of Saskatchewan. The Legislative Buildings, overlooking Lake Wascana, are indeed worthy of their name. Built of beautiful white tyndal stone and approximately six hundred feet in length, they are an architectural achievement of which Regina and Saskatchewan are justly proud.

Have you ever travelled through Saskatchewan's famous wheat lands? Regina lies in the heart of a rich and fertile grain-growing district producing wheat noted throughout the world for its unexcelled bread-making qualities.

Here are the headquarters of the well known Wheat Pool, Cooperative Creameries, the Provincial Exhibition and a large number of other such enterprises.

It is one of the most important educational centers in Western Canada; equipped with all the modern conveniences of a great urban center; the heart of the greatest wheat area in the world, the western home of the Royal North West Mounted Police; Regina College, part of the Saskatchewan University located in Saskatoon; the headquarters of many industrial institutions—84 factories employing nearly 3,000 people—printing, oil refining, iron and steel products, food, wood and animal products, etc. It is the largest distributing center for farm machinery on the continent, possibly in the world.

Regina is a popular convention center. Many prominent national and international organizations have held their conventions here. The city possesses every convenience essential to the success of gatherings of this nature and its citizens are noted for the warmth and sincerity of their hospitality. Probably no other city enjoys more extensive or better hotel, restaurant and public hall accommodation per head of population. In addition to a large number of excellent privately owned hotels, the C.P.R. Hotel Saskatchewan is located here.

The Regina Board of Trade strives to be of service to all interested in the city. You are invited to write for information regarding any phase of the city's activities, and when you are in Regina the Board of Trade will be pleased to assist in making your visit most pleasant and enjoyable.

PENSE (287), BELLE PLAIN (70).

PASQUA (H.): The junction of the main line of the C.P.R. with the Soo Line from Minneapolis, and highway No. 39 with No. 1.

MOOSE JAW (21,974): See Map 1.

BOHARM (H.).

CARON (215): Surrounding district is a mixed farming district.

MORTLACH (346): Mixed farming Auto camp—cooking facilities and good water.

PARKBEG (86), CHAPLIN (215), UREN (H.), ERNFOLD (170).

MORSE (454): Good country hotel. Auto camp—cabins, huts, cooking facilities and good water.

HERBERT (1,041): This is the principal town of the Mennonite settlement. Excellent wheat growing district. Auto camp—cabins, cooking facilities, good water.

RUSH LAKE (154), WALDECK (125).

SWIFT CURRENT (5,464): See Map 6.

SWIFT CURRENT — WALSH

(To Alberta Boundary)

128 Miles

MAP 6

MILEAGE FROM SWIFT CURRENT AND WALSH

	SC	W	SC	W
S. Current	128		Tompkins	58 70
Beverley	9 119		Sidewood	68 60
Webb	22 106		Piapot	79 49
Antelope	29 99		Maple Creek	101 27
Gull Lake	38 90		Walsh	128
Carmichael	49 79			

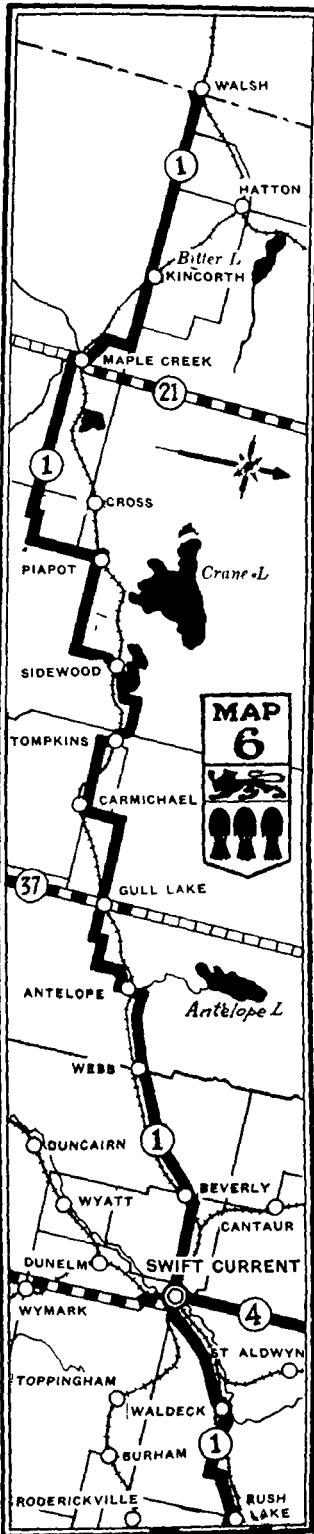
SWIFT CURRENT (5,464). A branch office of the Saskatchewan Tourist Department is located here. First class hotel accommodation and tourist camp, centrally located, with all modern conveniences—cooking facilities, electric light, good water and cabins.

Many tourists will find it convenient to enter Canada by way of Malta, Montana, and Val Marie, travelling over No. 4 highway to the city of Swift Current, where excellent hotel accommodation is offered. No. 4 may be followed due north from Swift Current, through Biggar and North Battleford to a splendid fishing and hunting country. If Prince Albert National Park is the motorist's destination, he may follow No. 14 from Biggar to Saskatoon and No. 12 and No. 2 from Saskatoon to Prince Albert and the Park; or he may continue on No. 4 through Biggar to North Battleford, enjoy the scenic attractions in the vicinity of that city, and then follow No. 40 to Prince Albert; No. 1 highway may be followed east to Moose Jaw and Regina.

Swift Current is, therefore, a centre from which many delightful Saskatchewan tours may be made. Here is a splendid swimming pool and one of the best tourist camps in the West—cabins, cooking facilities and good water.

This metropolis of southwestern Saskatchewan is a busy centre of railways and highways. There are well-stocked departmental and chain stores and up-to-date supply houses of every description. Large implement distributing warehouses are located here, a creosoting plant, kalsomine mill, fox farm, theatres, numerous public buildings, Dominion Experimental Farm and all the conveniences of modern life, not forgetting excellent golf courses.

Swift Current is the trading centre of a very large district. Its retail establishments are well stocked with Canadian and British goods, as well as useful importations from other countries. The Board of Trade of Swift



Current will be glad to welcome visitors and is always pleased to give cheerful and courteous information about the city and district.

Pleasant boating, bathing and fishing may be found at Iverson's Park, Lac Pelletier, or Smith's Pavilion, Saskatchewan Landing.

Twenty-nine miles south, over a good road, is Lac Pelletier—cottages for rent. Bathing facilities, good long sandy beach. Good shade trees and camp ground. Restaurant and filling station. Supplies easily secured. Boats available. Good drinking water. Bath house, golf course and baseball diamond at the north end of Lac Pelletier. Practically the same attractions at the east end of the lake. Fish plentiful—perch, whitefish, jackfish, pickerel.

BEVERLEY (H.), WEBB (278), ANTELOPE (H.).

GULL LAKE (881) There is a very nice auto camp ground at this point—cooking facilities and good water. Junction with highway No. 37, south to Climax and the U.S. boundary, and north to highway No. 32, six miles south of Cabin.

CARMICHAEL (105), TOMPKINS (391), SIDEWOOD (H.)

PIAPOT (310) Auto camp parking and camping only.

MAPLE CREEK (1,190) The most westerly Saskatchewan town on No. 1 highway, has a number of advantages which should commend it to tourists, either as a stopping place over night or for several days.

The tourist camp buildings and surrounding grounds are lighted by electricity. Running water and sewerage connection insure every reasonable convenience.

The Municipal Swimming Pool lies alongside the camp and tourists are invited to make use of it on exactly the same terms as the citizens of the town. There is also a nine hole golf course.

Those favoring hotel accommodation will find the same above their expectations. Four well-lighted, clean and commodious restaurants give a meal service above the average. Large and well-equipped garages insure prompt and skilled attention to any car trouble.

Cypress Hills Provincial Park is twenty miles to the south of Maple Creek, reached over highway No. 21. If the traveller is looking for the atmosphere of the real oldtime West, it may be found in this region. The Cypress Hills area was "debatable ground" in wars of early days between Blackfoot and Cree, and many sanguinary battles were fought here.

Because of its position between the warring tribes little hunting took place among the hills and they became a favorite resort for all kinds of native animals. Buffalo herds grazed on the upland lawns, as deep rutted trails and bleaching bones of these wild cattle even today bear witness; the stately elk went in bands, antelope flitted among the buttes, and in the dark ravines the dreaded grizzly bear made his lair.

The Cypress Hills district is still a range country, and the chance wayfarer on the trail is likely to be a jingling cowboy cavalier with all the traditional accoutrements. A forest reserve and a game sanctuary have been established, and wild life is increasing. It is one of the few places in which the graceful prong-horn antelope may be seen in its native surroundings. If cautiously approached, beavers may be observed at their engineering operations. Blacktail deer also frequent this area.

Here are clear sparkling streams affording excellent fishing. A few years ago the fry of Loch Leven, rainbow and Dolly Varden trout were placed in some of these waters. These have thriven well and specimens weighing five pounds have been taken by the fly.

Bathing, boating, dancing, and riding may be enjoyed. There is also an excellent golf course, dining rooms, sleeping cabins, camping sites, etc.

The site of Fort Walsh twenty-four miles southwest is worthy of a visit.

KINCORTH (H.).

WALSH (H.) Just across the Saskatchewan boundary in Alberta.

**MARCHWELL (near the Manitoba boundary) — DAFOE
(on Big Quill Lake)**

194 Miles

MAP 7

MILEAGE FROM MARCHWELL AND DAFOE

	M	D		M	D
Manitoba B.	194		Theodore	101	93
Marchwell	3	191	Insinger	111	80
Langenburg	10	181	Sheho	126	68
Churchbridge	25	169	Tuffnell	136	58
Bredenbury	36	158	Foam Lake	113	51
Saltcoats	47	147	Leslie	154	40
Tonkin	56	138	Elfros	163	31
Yorkton	65	129	Mozart	170	24
Orcadia	77	117	Wynyard	179	15
Springside	87	107	Kandahar	186	8
			Dafoe	191	

This section of highway No. 14 represents a portion of what is generally spoken of as the Winnipeg to Jasper Park Highway. It passes through a mixed farming, bluff country providing good game and hunting.

MARCHWELL (H), LANGENBURG (339), CHURCHBRIDGE (178).

BREDENBURY (318). Put your watch back one hour.

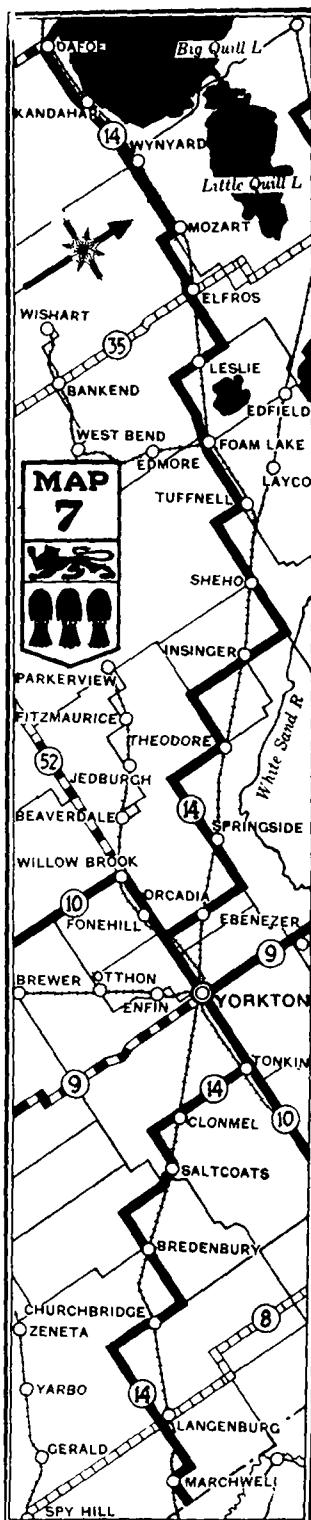
SALTCOATS (476). Auto camp—cooking facilities and good water.

TONKIN (H). Junction of highways No. 14 and No. 10 from Fort Qu'Appelle to Yorkton, and the Manitoba boundary.

YORKTON (5,186). Is situated in a beautifully treed portion of Saskatchewan. Its streets are wonderfully shaded and it enjoys all the modern conveniences of an up-to-date city. Here are first class hotels, stores, theatres, and an excellent tourist camp and cabins.

Farming in Western Canada was in its infancy when settlers were attracted to the Yorkton district in the early eighties. The luscious growth of the native grasses, giving evidence of the richness of the soil, flowing streams and numerous lakes ensuring a never-failing water supply, plentiful bluffs of timber forming ready-made shelter belts and the winter's fuel, disclosed potentialities which those early pioneers from York County in Old Ontario were not slow to recognize as the foundations upon which they might confidently begin the building of homes which, in the course of a few years, would bear comparison with the best in the land.

Yorkton is the commercial and shopping centre of one of the oldest and best settled sections of Saskatchewan, an area that has never known a crop



failure and is particularly well adapted for mixed farming. Surfaced highways leading in all directions and good market roads make Yorkton readily accessible to the residents of a trading area extending for sixty miles in all directions from this centre.

Although pre-eminent in Eastern Saskatchewan as a retail shopping centre, many and varied mercantile establishments contribute to the commerce of Yorkton. Every line of business needful to the welfare of the people of Eastern Saskatchewan is represented in Yorkton, from the machinery and implements of production, to the infinite variety of personal and household needs.

An adequate water supply, efficient fire and police protection, abundant electrical power at reasonable rates are important civic assets.

Modern and attractive stores, one of the finest talking picture theatres in Saskatchewan, well-lighted shop windows and streets, comfortably furnished hotels, adequate restaurant accommodation, a three-cabin motor tourist camp with all necessary facilities, and the assurance of a courteous welcome are other features that add to the enjoyment of shoppers visiting Yorkton.

Yorkton as a distributing centre is adequately supplied with railroads, having both C.N.R. and C.P.R. available for incoming and outgoing freight and express. Three trunk lines running the entire length of the territory give rapid and efficient service to the towns through which they pass, while numerous branch lines leading both north and south serve other points not on the main line. A number of truck routes have also been established, which give rapid service for the lighter hauls. Situated on the Canadian National direct route to Hudson Bay and also on the main line of the Canadian Pacific to Northern developments.

Highway No. 9 runs north from here to Hudson Bay Junction, and south to Dubuc on No. 22, and Whitewood on No. 1.



Big Game Hunting North of Fifty, by B. L. Clemons

ORCADIA (H.), SPRINGSIDE (204).

THEODORE (383): Here are grounds for parking and camping only.

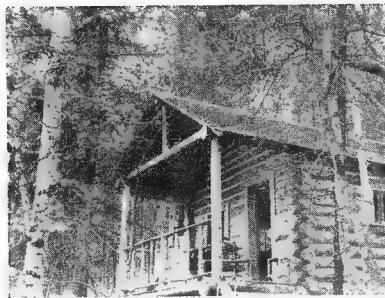
INSINGER (125), SHEHO (279), TUFFNELL (H.).

FOAM LAKE (534): Auto camp providing cooking facilities and good water. A prosperous town with the usual conveniences, including excellent country hotels.

LESLIE (130), ELFROS (254), MOZART (H.).

WYNYARD (1,075): Auto camp providing cooking facilities and good water. This is a thriving prairie town with good hotel accommodation for tourists. The Quill Lake area provides excellent shooting —ducks, chicken and other small game.

DAFOE (107): Junction of No. 14 highway with No. 6, south to Regina, and north to Melfort.



Government Cabin, by G. J. Tomlinson

FOAM LAKE — SASKATOON

167 Miles

MAP 8

MILEAGE FROM FOAM LAKE AND SASKATOON

	FL	S	FL	S	
Foam Lake	—	167	Lanigan	—	79
Leslie	—	11	Guernsey	—	88
Elfros	—	20	Plunkett	—	87
Mozart	—	27	Viscount	—	67
Wynyard	—	36	Colonsay	—	56
Kandahar	—	43	Elstow	—	44
Dafoe	—	51	Blucher	—	36
Jansen	—	61	Clavet	—	39
Esk	—	67	Saskatoon	—	28
		100			21

FOAM LAKE (534), **LESLIE** (130), **ELFROS** (254), **MOZART** (H.), **WYNYARD** (1,075), **KANDAHAR** (129), **DAFOE** (107): See Map 7.

JANSEN (187), **ESK** (H.).

LANIGAN (396): At the junction of highway No. 14 with No. 20 running south to Regina. Tourist camp providing cooking facilities and good water. A thriving town in a fairly well wooded district well suited to mixed farming.

GUERNSEY (155): Before reaching here the motorist passes the junction of highway No. 14 with No. 20 running north to Humboldt.

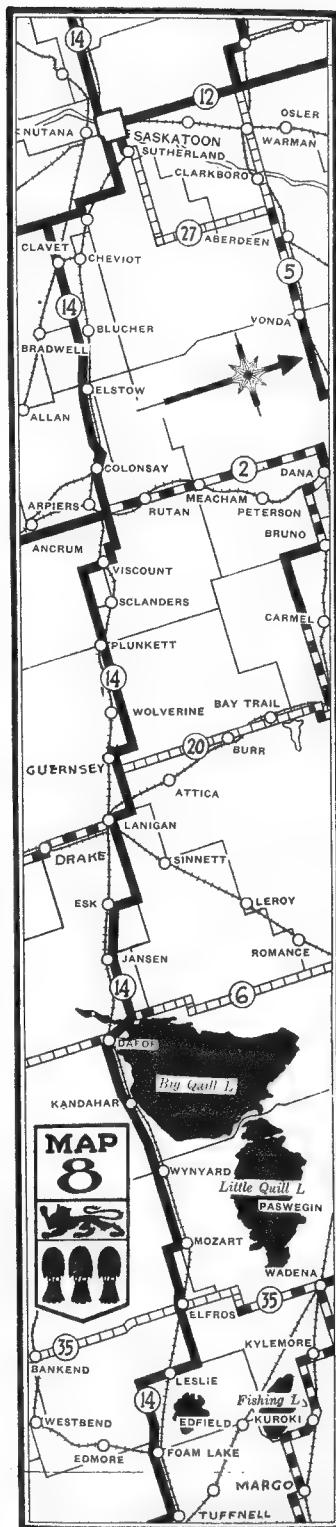
WOLVERINE (H.): On the C.P.R. a short distance from the highway.

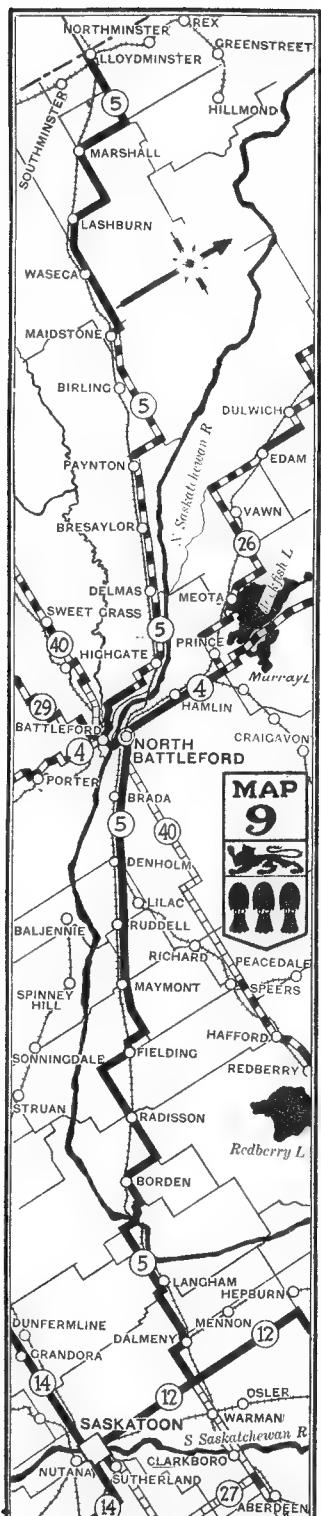
PLUNKETT (124).

VISCOUNT (353): Between here and Colonsay is the junction of highway No. 14 with No. 2, running south to Watrous, and north, crossing No. 5 near Dana, and on to Prince Albert.

COLONSAY (221), **ELSTOW** (126), **BLUCHER** (H.), **CLAVET** (H.).

SASKATOON (44,663): See Map 2.





SASKATOON — LLOYDMINSTER

205 Miles

MAP 9

MILEAGE FROM SASKATOON AND LLOYDMINSTER

	S	L	S	L
Saskatoon	—	205	Battleford	— 106 99
Dalmeny	... 20	185	Highgate	— 120 85
Langham	... 29	176	Delmas	— 128 77
Borden	— 44	161	Bresaylor	— 135 70
Radisson	— 55	150	Paynton	— 143 62
Fielding	— 65	140	Maidstone	— 162 43
Maymont	— 74	131	Waseca	— 171 34
Ruddell	— 81	124	Lashburn	— 177 28
Denholm	— 89	116	Marshall	— 189 16
Brada	— 97	108	Lloydminster	— 205
Battleford	103	102		

This section of No. 5 highway passes through a fairly well treed portion of the province, in fact, poplar bluff may be seen all along the highway. It is an excellent mixed farming district.

SASKATOON (44,663): See Map 3. From Saskatoon the motorist travels north on No. 12 for 14 miles to the junction of highway No. 5, then turns west.

DALMENY (198).

LANGHAM (425): Here are grounds maintained for parking and camping only. The highway crosses the Saskatchewan River at Ceepee, between here and Borden, at which point a new bridge is (in 1936) under construction.

RADISSON (373): Auto camp providing cooking facilities and good water.

FIELDING (111), **MAYMONT** (200), **RUDDELL** (98), **DENHOLM** (108), **BRADA** (H.): All are thriving towns in districts providing interesting small game hunting. Good mixed farming.

NORTH BATTLEFORD (6,176): There is an excellent auto camp at this point—cabins, cooking facilities, good water and nice camping grounds. An office of the Tourist Department of the Bureau of Publications, Saskatchewan Government, is situated in this city.

North Battleford, the fifth city of Saskatchewan, has sprung up with astonishing rapidity. It was founded in 1905, was incorporated a village in the spring of 1906, a town in the same year, and a city in 1913. It is beautifully situated on the north bank of the North Saskatchewan River, opposite the old historic town of **BATTLEFORD**, the one time capital of the North-west Territories, and centre of one of the oldest settlements of the west.

North Battleford is an important divisional point on the Canadian National Railways, 275 miles east of Edmonton and 573 miles west of Winnipeg. It has a new fifteen-stall roundhouse and within the station yards there are fifteen miles of trackage. It is the commercial, railway and distributing centre of northwestern Saskatchewan. From it, six lines of railway radiate as follows: main line of Canadian National Railways easterly to Winnipeg, and westerly to Edmonton; Jackfish branch, northwest to St. Walburg; Blaine Lake line, northeast; Battleford-Biggar line, south; and the Carruthers branch, south and west. In addition a cross-country line from Turtleford.

Within the area tributary to North Battleford, served by these railways, there is a population of over 60,000, the greater portion of whom are engaged in farming and stock raising.



Tourist Camp, North Battleford

North Battleford owns and operates its electric light and power plant, and water system. A few years ago North Battleford took another step forward, in municipal enterprise, by installing a central steam heating system. This is supplied by steam from the power plant; already the following buildings are satisfactorily heated by it: four hotels, several apartment blocks, banks, office blocks, stores, theatre, post office, customs office, telegraph office, garages, etc.

The city streets, as well as the country surrounding the city, are well treed and beautifully laid out. It is a first class mixed farming area.

One of the provincial mental hospitals is located on the north bank of the North Saskatchewan River, about equidistant from the two Battlefords, in a very commanding and beautiful situation, overlooking the river, the shores of which are thickly wooded at this point. The grounds are spacious, the large farm attached and the grounds occupied by buildings, garden, driveways and roads, aggregate 2,236 acres. Most of the land is under cultivation, and large crops of grain and roots are raised.

There are no walls of any kind around the institution, not even a gate to open as one leaves the main highway from North Battleford to enter the winding road, bordered with trees, which leads to the hospital. The roads are kept in splendid repair and miles of new roads have been laid out, practically all the labour of building and repairing the roads being furnished by patients.

The hospital building proper is very large, and is built of red brick faced with cut stone; the bright, cheerful colours of the exterior harmonizing with the spotless cleanliness and sunny and airy arrangement of the interior of the building. The main building is over 700 feet long, of varying width, 175 to 100 feet, with a wing built in 1914, 224 by 160 feet. The buildings, including cottages, for the nurses and attendants, cover nearly twenty acres, as all the buildings are planned to secure the maximum of fresh air and sunshine.

Visitors to the institution are always cordially welcomed, the superintendent of the hospital believing that relatives and friends of the patients should make it a point to keep in touch with them as closely as possible, except in cases where it is not considered advisable to admit visitors to see patients who might be over-excited before their minds have recovered their normal balance.

It is a mental hospital, not an "insane asylum." "Why should so many," writes an authority, "still cling to the old, cruel idea that it is a disgrace to become insane, or to have a relative suffer from a mental breakdown? There is no more reason to feel ashamed, because a friend or relative has inflammation of the covering over the brain, than one should feel ashamed, because a friend or relative is suffering from inflammation of the covering over the kidneys, or the heart, or any other organ of the body."

From Battleford, highway No. 40 goes east to Redberry, and west to the Alberta boundary; No. 4, north to Meadow Lake, and south to Biggar; No. 29, southwest to Wilkie.

HIGHGATE (H.), DELMAS (171), BRESAYLOR (H.), PAYNTON (165), MAIDSTONE (316), WASECA (126), LASHBURN (384), MARSHALL (107): Are all thriving prairie towns and villages serving a surrounding country well adapted to mixed farming.



Swimming Pool, Carnduff, by G. S. Preston

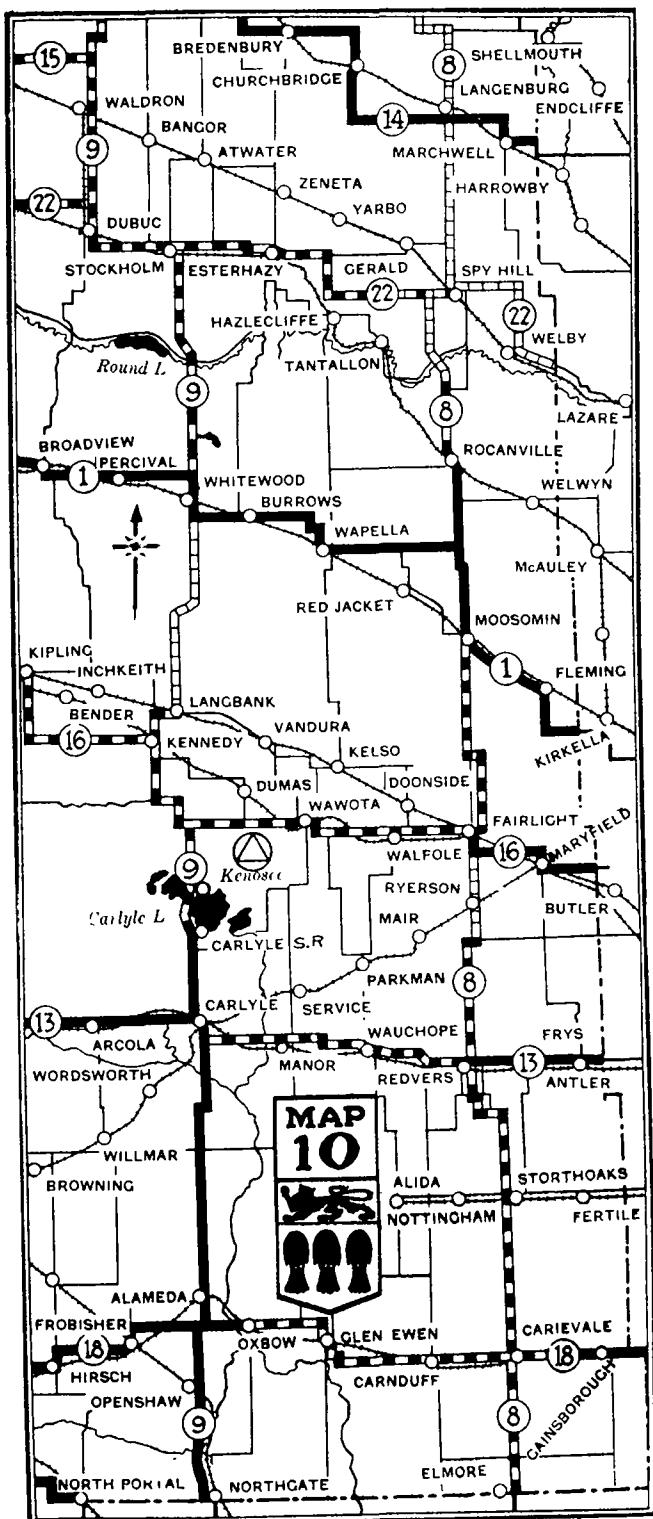
LLOYDMINSTER (1,008): Tourist camp providing cooking facilities and water.

The town of Lloydminster is situated on the boundary line between the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The street, north and south on the line, is in Saskatchewan, but the buildings on the west side of the street are in Alberta. The town is named in honour of Rt. Rev. Bishop Lloyd, who at one time was identified with the settlement of the district by people from the British Isles. The project originated with Rev. Barr, an Anglican, who obtained a large reserve of land for the settlers. It was often spoken of as the "Barr Colony."

A provincial highway, No. 17, runs north to Onion Lake, and south as far as Empress. It is not, however, completely constructed.

It is a prosperous town providing good accommodation for tourists —hotels, restaurants, garages, stores, etc.





NORTHGATE — MELVILLE (on Highway No. 15)

166 Miles

MAP 10

(Trip A)

MILEAGE FROM NORTHGATE AND MELVILLE

	N	M		N	M		N	M
Northgate	166		Kenosee	62	104	Stockholm	129	37
Alameda	20	146	Kennedy	78	88	Dubuc	138	28
Carlyle	47	119	Langbank	83	83	Melville	166	
Carlyle Lake	56	110	Whitewood	104	52			

NORTHGATE (H.): Port of Entry; Customs Office. The country is open prairie up to a short distance north of the town of Carlyle.

ALAMEDA (333): Junction of highway No. 9 with No. 18, going east to Estevan, and west to No. 8 and the Manitoba boundary.

CARLYLE (495): Tourist camp—cabins, huts, cooking facilities, water.

CARLYLE LAKE: One of the most beautiful summer resorts in southern Saskatchewan. Here are all the modern conveniences of good hotel accommodation, restaurants, stores, golf course, tennis, ball park, dancing pavilion, service station, etc., as well as comfortable cottages for rent. Good fishing—pike, pickerel, whitefish. Excellent bathing beaches.

KENOSEE: Five miles north of Kenosee highway No. 16 runs east to No. 8.

Kenosee Lake provincial park is situated on the shore of a beautiful woodland lake in the heart of the Moose Mountain region. It is one of the most delightful places in the province.

A handsome, stone-faced chalet in Elizabethan style provides accommodation for visitors. A score of cabins are operated along with the chalet. Rates for cabin rooms, including linen and bedding, range from \$1.50 a day up.

Elk and mule-tail deer are frequently seen in the surrounding park lands.

Kenosee is easily reached from the south central portion of the province and, being only a few miles from the southern international boundary, is attracting more and more visitors from the United States.

KENNEDY (259): Junction with highway No. 16, running west to Regina. This highway is unimproved.

LANGBANK (H.).

WHITEWOOD (582): See Map 4.

STOCKHOLM (226): Junction with highway No. 22, east to No. 8, and west to No. 10. The highway crosses the C.P.R. at this point.

DUBUC (258), **WALDRON** (119).

MELVILLE (4,014): See Map 23.



A North Country Highway, by B. E. Jones

ELMORE — LANGENBURG

136 Miles

MAP 10

(Trip B)

MILEAGE FROM ELMORE AND LANGENBURG

	E	L		E	L		E	L
Elmore ..	136	Ryerson ..	57 79	Rocanville ..	100 36			
Carievale ..	12	124	Fairlight ..	62 74	Spy Hill ..	120 16		
Redvers ..	42	94	Moosomin ..	82 54	Langenburg ..	136		

ELMORE (H.): Port of Entry; Customs House.

CARIEVALE (200): Junction with highway No. 18, running west to No. 9 and on to Estevan. Tourist camping ground for camping only.

STORTHOAKS (H.): The highway crosses the C.P.R. at this point.

REDVERS (230): C.P.R. crossing. Junction with No. 13, east to the Manitoba boundary and west to No. 9, and on to Weyburn. Tourist ground with camping facilities only.

RYERSON (H.): C.N.R. crossing.

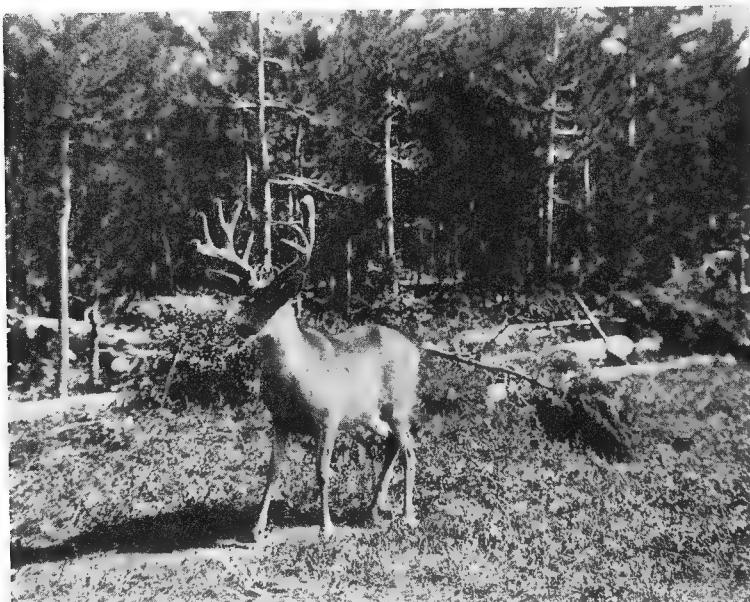
FAIRLIGHT (146): Junction with highway No. 16, running east to the Manitoba boundary, and west to No. 9. Tourist grounds for camping only.

MOOSOMIN (1,154): C.P.R. crossing. See Map 4. Highway No. 1 runs south and east from here to Kirkella in Manitoba, and on to Winnipeg—the Trans-Canada Highway. The section from Moosomin to a point 10 miles north constitutes highways No. 8 and No. 1. Here No. 1 turns west and on to Regina. Tourist camp providing cooking facilities and good water.

ROCANVILLE (417): C.P.R. crossing. A few miles north the highway passes through the Qu'Appelle valley.

SPY HILL (120): C.N.R. crossing. Junction with highway No. 22.

LANGENBURG (339): C.P.R. crossing. Junction with highway No. 14. See Map 7.

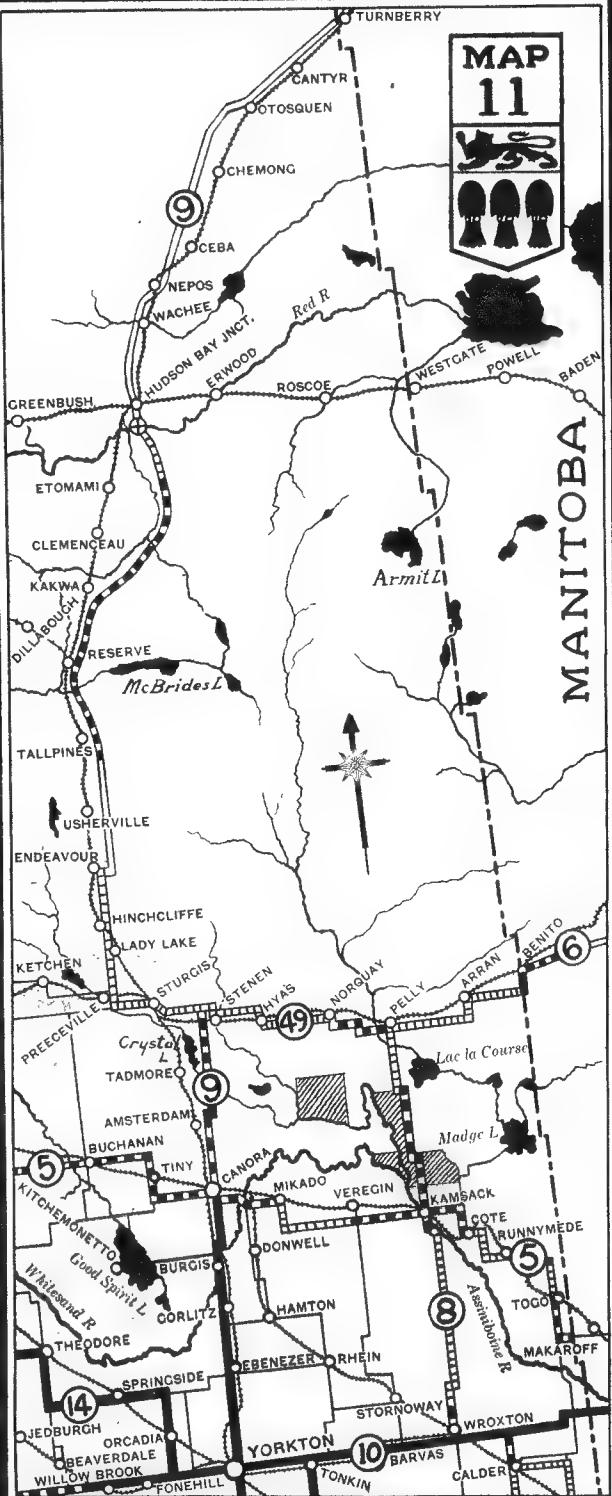


Jumping Deer in the North Forest

**MAP
11**



MANITOBA



YORKTON — TURNBERRY (on the Manitoba Boundary)

186 Miles

MAP 11

(TRIP A)

MILEAGE FROM YORKTON AND TURNBERRY

	Y	T		Y	T		Y	T
Yorkton	-	186	Stenen	52	134	Hudson Bay Jctn	140	46
Ebenezer	12	174	Sturgis	60	126	Wachee	149	37
Gorlitz	19	167	Preeceville	67	119	Otosquen	169	17
Burgis	23	163	Endeavour	82	101	Cantyr	177	9
Canora	32	154	Reserve	106	80	Turnberry	186	

This map shows in detail a section of the north east portion of the Province from the City of Yorkton to Turnberry on the Manitoba boundary, passing through the towns of Canora, Sturgis, Reserve and Hudson Bay Junction. The southern portion of the section is spotted with poplar bluff and an excellent mixed farming district. The northern portion, unsettled and largely covered with forest, is an ideal hunting ground.

YORKTON (5,186). See Map 7. Highway No. 10 runs east from Yorkton to the Manitoba boundary, and southwest to Fort Qu'Appelle.

EBENEZER (H.).

GORLITZ (H.): **Good Sprit Lake** (Devil's Lake) is about six miles west of Gorlitz on the C.N.R. Here there is an excellent tourist camp close to a beautiful, sandy bathing beach providing good boating and fishing facilities.

BURGIS (H.): The highway crosses the Assiniboine River at this point. Devil's Lake or Good Sprit Lake lies about 12 miles east of here. Kitchemanetu Park is on this lake. Good roads from Theodore, Yorkton, Springside and Canora. Cottages for rent. Sandy beach and good bathing. Camp ground with shade trees. Restaurant. Supplies may be secured from nearby farmers. Good drinking water. Fishing.

CANORA (1,216). The area surrounding Canora is rolling with some timber. Grain-growing, mixed farming and dairying are the main industries. Highway No. 5 also passes through the town, westward to Battleford and east to Kamsack and the Duck Mountain Provincial Park. **Madge Lake**, near here, attracts hundreds of visitors annually. It is a beautiful spot providing excellent fishing, swimming and boating. The lake, about fourteen miles north east of Kamsack, is surrounded by heavy timber, affording a wonderful rendezvous for a variety of wild animals and feathered game. A large colony of Doukhobors, a Russian religious sect, reside in the Kamsack area with headquarters in the village of Veregin. Fifteen miles north of Canora and a short distance west of Highway No. 9, is Crystal Lake where cabins are available, and excellent swimming and fishing may be enjoyed. Here, too, there is a spacious dance pavilion and a splendid 18 hole golf course. **Good Sprit Lake** (Devil's Lake) and Kitchemanetu Park are easily reached from here. Good fishing—pike, pickerel and perch.

STENEN (191): At the junction of highway No. 49, running east to No. 8. **Crystal Lake** is southeast of here, a popular summer resort. Sandy beaches all the way round the lake; two good golf courses; cabins and cottages to rent, dance hall; ideal swimming facilities; resident caretaker, stores, etc.—an ideal place to spend a holiday.

STURGIS (243): Railway crossing.

PREECEVILLE (361): Railway crossing.

ENDEAVOUR (H.).

From Stenen, Highway No. 9 follows a winding route through Sturgis, Preeceville, Lady Lake, Endeavour, Usherville and Tall Pine to Reserve.

RESERVE (H.): **McBrde's Lake** is a short distance east. It is one of the most wonderful fishing grounds in the west; a cluster of

lakes, all teeming with fish. Reserve is the rendezvous for big game hunters. The whole area east, west and north is timbered, providing one of the most interesting big game hunting grounds.

HUDSON BAY JUNCTION (423) Good hotel accommodation. This section of Saskatchewan is heavily wooded and abounds with moose, elk, deer and other varieties of big and small game. The many lakes surrounding the village of Hudson Bay Junction teem with fish. At present this is the terminal of Highway No. 9, but construction will be continued north east to The Pas and Flin Flon. Hudson Bay Junction is the scene of great activity as here various commercial concerns are engaged in drilling for oil. Guides for big game hunting parties may be obtained at this point and in the surrounding district moose, elk and deer are numerous, while further north caribou is plentiful.

While this marks the end of motor traffic there are many trails leading to all parts of the surrounding territory.

WACHEE, OSTOSQUEN, CANTYRE are undeveloped points on the railway line.

TURNBERRY (H) On the Manitoba boundary. Quite a thriving country village. There is also some considerable farming activity in the surrounding district.

18 hole golf course.

WROXTON — PELLY

50 Miles

MAP 11

(Trip B)

MILEAGE FROM WROXTON AND PELLY

	W	P		W	P		W	P
Wroxton . . .	50	Kamsack . . .	28 22	Pelly . . .	50			

WROXTON (110). At the junction of highway No. 8 with No. 10, running west to Yorkton and east to Roblin, Manitoba.

KAMSACK (2,153). The road crosses the Assiniboine River at this point.

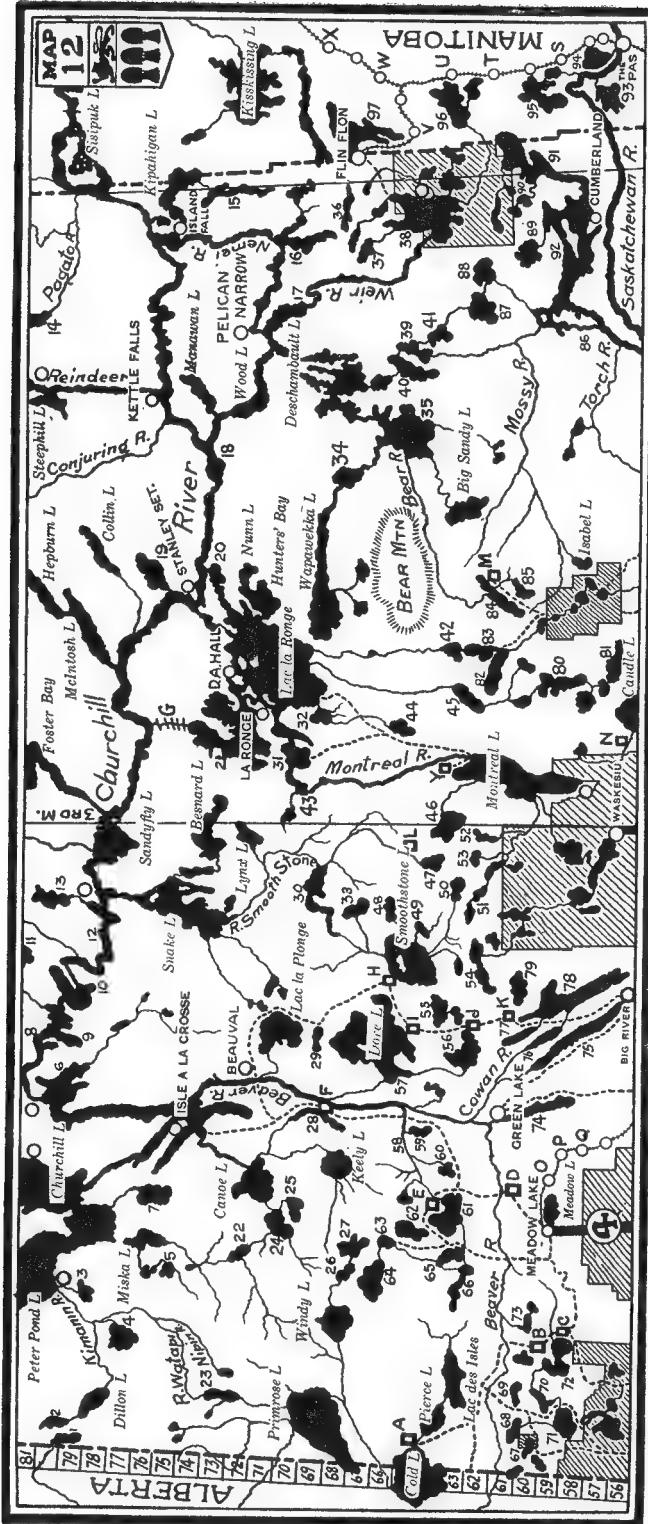
Duck Mountain provincial park is just inside the eastern boundary of Saskatchewan, about 14 miles north of Kamsack. It is easily reached on highway No. 8. Lake Madge, surrounded by spruce, poplar, birch and pine, lies near the top of Duck Mountain. Wild fowl are numerous—pelican, cormorant, heron, wild geese. Black-tail deer and black bear are seen occasionally in the district. For the accommodation of visitors there are log cabins, bungalow and tourist camps. Tennis courts, bathing facilities, a general store and a dancing pavilion contribute to the comfort and pleasure of summer visitors. Motor boat trips on the lakes are most enjoyable. A popular camping place for boy scouts. Madge Lake is among the most beautiful spots in Saskatchewan.

The highway runs north from here through the Cote Indian Reserve.

PELLY (249): At the junction with highway No. 49, running west to No. 9.

Lac la Course is a short distance southeast of the town and easily reached on a good road. A beautiful summer resort, well treed, sandy beaches, good fishing—pike, pickerel, perch, wonderful camping grounds, boating, etc. Because of the quietude and satisfying nature of Lac la Course, it has been the home of peaceful Indians for many a decade.

At Fort Livingstone, near Pelly, a cairn with tablet is erected on section 8, township 34, range 32, west of 1st meridian, to mark the site of the first capital of the North West Territories, 1876-77, and of the first session of the North West Council, March 8th, 1877. It was in this vicinity that the first headquarters of the North West Mounted Police was established. The place was found unsuitable, however, and was soon abandoned.



THE SPORTSMAN'S GREAT NORTH COUNTRY

How to Interpret Map 12—

1. The figures 1, 2, 3, etc., to 97, indicate the Lakes not named on the map.
2. The letters A to Y indicate stations, cabins, radio and post offices, settlements where information may be obtained. At most of these points supplies may be obtained.
3. "O", not lettered, indicates a point at which there is a store where supplies may be obtained.
4. “- - - - -” indicates a trail between settlements

See next page.

EXPLANATION OF LETTERS AND FIGURES

MAP 12

SETTLERS' CABINS, RADIO STATIONS AND POST OFFICES

A. Cold Lake, cabin and P.O.	N. Clear Sand Cabin.
B. Makwa, cabin and tower and P.O.	O. Eckner Station.
C. Loon Lake, settlement and P.O.	P. Matchee Station
D. Crowsford, cabin	Q. Sergeant Station
E. Waterhen Lake, cabin.	R. Metoos Station.
F. Radio Tower and cabin.	S. Root Lake Station
G. Five Portages.	T. Atik Station.
H. Smoothstone Cabin	U. Cranberry Portage Station.
I. Dore Cabin	V. Athapap Station.
J. Sled Cabin	W. Jowsey Station.
K. North Stony Cabin	X. Optic Lake Station.
L. Randall, Radio, Tower and Cabin.	Y. Radio Station.
M. Radio Station.	

LIST OF LAKES NUMBERED BUT NOT NAMED ON MAP 12

1 Graham L	34 Oskikibuk L	66 Peitanigan L
2 Barney L	35 Ballantyne B	67 Ministikwan I R
3 Little Point L	36 Annabel L	68 Mudie L
4 Vermette L	37 Neagie L	69 Watson L
5 Cumin L	38 Anisk L	70 Ministikwan L
6 Shagwenan L	39 Bigstone L	71 Peer L
7 Kazan L	40 Limestone L	72 Makwa L
8 Dipper L	41 Archeninni L	73 Blue Bell
9 Primeau L	42 Moose L	74 Green L
10 Knee L	43 Sikochu L	75 Cowan L
11 Keller L	44 Listen L	76 Taggart L
12 Cross L	45 Meeyoomoot L	77 Lac Voisin
13 Studer L	46 Wayakwin L	78 Delaronde L
14 Pagato L	47 Randall L	79 Lawrence L
15 Mari L	48 Mahigan L	80 Whitesand L
16 Kakinaginiak L	49 Phillion L	81 White Gull L
17 Mirond L	50 Elaine L	82 East Trout L
18 Trade L	51 Pease L	83 Nipikamen L
19 Mountain L	52 Cheeyas L	84 Little Bear L
20 Iskwatlickan L	53 Tourist L	85 Cub L
21 Nemeiben L	54 Clark L	86 Pine Bluff L
22 McCusker L	55 Beaupre L	87 Suggi L
23 Watapi L	56 Sled L	88 Windy L
24 Arsenault L	57 Bazill Bay	89 McKenzie L
25 McCallum L	58 Waterhen River	90 Leblanc L
26 Murra L	59 Aubichon L	91 Namew L
27 Octopus L	60 Minnow L	92 Cumberland L
28 Durocher L	61 Waterhen L	93 Saskaram L
29 Rainbow L	62 Flotten L	94 Reader L
30 Emmeline L	63 Mallard L	95 Rocky L
31 Egg L	64 Lost L	96 Athapapuskow L
32 Bigstone L	65 Greig L	97 Manistikwan L
33 Swan L		



Caribou Crossing a Lake, by R. Carpenter

THE SPORTSMAN'S GREAT NORTH COUNTRY

57,000 Square Miles

MAP 12

HOW DO YOU GET THERE?

The Great North Country may be reached from the following highway terminals:

- Hudson Bay Junction; on highway No. 9
- Nipawin; on highway No. 35
- Waskesiu; on highway No. 2
- Big River; on highway No. 3
- Meadow Lake; on highway No. 4
- St. Walburg; on highway No. 26.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND OF MAN

The area of Saskatchewan, represented by Map 12, covers only a small portion of the Great North Country of this wonderful province. It represents a strip commencing at township 56, at the south, and ending at township 81, at the north, a distance of 156 miles, and from the Alberta boundary on the west to, and a little beyond, to the Manitoba boundary on the east, approximately 365 miles—57,000 square miles.

This territory constitutes probably the greatest natural, sportsmen's play ground on the continent. Here the visitor may travel for days through forest and park lands, up and down picturesque rivers and over the surfaces of sparkling, fresh water lakes untouched by the hand of man; here too may be seen wild animals of the forest and open spaces, waterfowl of the lakes and rivers, birds of endless variety, and fish of the clearest fresh waters, all in their native state unhampered by civilization—a wonderous natural park, densely inhabited by millions of creatures of forest, land and water, born, living and passing along exactly as their antecessors did during the centuries past.



Indian Transportation

An enormous area of this portion of Saskatchewan is truly a wonder wilderness incapable of description; it enjoys a climate equalled by but few other countries; the days are long, warm, clear and sunny; the nights are fresh, comfortable and cool, untainted by the smoke and fumes of human industry. Here, may be found weed for

fire in more than plentiful quantities, and healthful, fresh water the equal of which may be had in only a few other places in the world.

The Great North Country! The Play Ground of the West! To see it, to roam through it, to hunt and fish among its trees and upon its waters is the experience of a life time; the visitor's only sorrow is in leaving it.

Although the matter has been considered, no highway, as yet, has been built into this great northern area which contains one of the richest stores of metallic minerals in the world. Meadow Lake, Big River and Waskesiu, of course, may be reached on a good road.

THE LAURENTIAN PLATEAU

Beyond a wide forest belt in the north-eastern section, is a vast expanse of rocky country, the Laurentian Plateau, where valuable deposits of practically all metallic minerals have been discovered.

For many years, exploration and prospecting has proceeded intermittently in this Plateau, covering an area of more than 80,000 square miles, but the difficulties of access have precluded an exhaustive or detailed examination. So rugged, vast, and inaccessible is this particular portion, that it has not been surveyed, although topographical charts have been successfully made from aerial views of the great wilderness.

Map No. 12 represents approximately 60,000 square miles of Saskatchewan's great hinterland the whole of which extends northward to the Yukon, the land of the reindeer. Up to the present most of the prospecting and exploration work in this territory has been done by trappers and mining engineers, ably assisted by Indians residing on reserves located at various points throughout the area.

NORTHERN ADVENTURERS

The Hudson's Bay Company, incorporated in 1670, has been one of the greatest factors in the exploration of the north. The establishment of various trading posts by this company has been a valuable



Hall's Camp, Lac la Ronge

asset; in addition to the trading and bartering for furs, food supply headquarters have been maintained at strategical points, and first hand information has been collected and passed on to hunters and trappers. The company, for many years, had charge of the administration of this vast north country and its history contains a mass of valuable information relative to early life in the Canadian north west.

Other companies, such as the Revillon Frere with headquarters at Winnipeg, have also established trading posts in northern Saskatchewan and have played an important role in whatever development has been recorded.

Many private concerns and individuals, foreseeing the possibilities in the development of the north, have established permanent homes in

the wilderness. Among the many settlers who have spent their entire lives in this area, probably none are so well known as the Hall brothers, one of whom—D. A. Hall, M.L.A.—has made a life study of its wonderful possibilities. Only such men, who have lived for years in the northland, fully realize what it has to offer hunters, trappers and sportsmen, as well as the value of the almost unlimited natural resources contained therein.

MINERAL WEALTH

There are now, in this northern portion, many organized parties of qualified geologists working under the direction of the Geological Survey, Ottawa; they are furnished with all necessary appliances and with hydroplanes for the transport of men, tools and supplies at suitable bases. These parties are exploring, examining and charting the terrain and at the same time recording all mineral discoveries and water power sites.

The discovery of pitchblende, the most valuable mineral in the world, gold and other ore bodies, in the Lake Athabasca area, July of 1935, may prove to be one of the most valuable and important discoveries of the present century. Tungsten, lead, silver, asbestos and mica are also reported to have been discovered in this vicinity but the quantity and extent of the ore is unknown.

Shortly after the report that gold had been found near Lake Athabasca, treasure seekers, adventurers and prospectors, by the score, rushed to the district, with the result that a new town, "Goldfields", sprang up almost over night.

Railway facilities to Flin Flon on the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border, center of the Flin Flon Gold Mining area, have assisted operations to a large extent and considerable development has been recorded.



North Country Moose

BIG GAME

That section of country east of Montreal Lake, east of Lac la Ronge, south of Lake Deschambault to Amisk Lake and, even as far south as the Saskatchewan River to Highway No. 5, is a natural feeding and breeding ground of numerous herds of deer, moose and elk, providing one of the most interesting hunting grounds on the continent. Another extensive sanctuary, for deer, moose and caribou, lies west of Montreal Lake extending to, and beyond, the Alberta border and north of Meadow Lake to Peter Pond Lake. This territory may well be termed a "Hunter's Paradise" for the wooded sections abound with denizens of the forest.

Caribou are plentiful northeast of Lac la Ronge, north of Amisk Lake, and beyond the Great Churchill River. They may be found in large numbers as far south as Candle Lake. This particular area is

very rocky and well adapted to the habits of these moss eating animals.

It may be stated, without fear of contradiction, that many of these game sanctuaries have never been invaded, others only slightly, and consequently the animals therein still live their natural, unmolested lives.

Timber Wolves

Heavy toll of big game is taken by timber wolves early every winter for, after heavy snows have fallen, the more ponderous animals, breaking through the surface crust, cannot travel as fast as the preying wolves; they are soon overtaken and devoured. More recently, however, protective measures are being taken by forest rangers, aided by the Provincial Government, with the view of exterminating these deadly killers of the big game of the north.

The extermination of wolves, in addition to being a sporting pastime, is highly remunerative, as the pelts are of considerable value, especially that of the fine furred grey wolf.

Trapping for Furs

Long before the production of wheat on the prairies, the northern sections of Saskatchewan, because of its furs, was regarded as one of the most productive in the world and, even now, trapping in the north is one of the principal industries of the province.



A Trapper's Cabin, by M. Peterson

Fur bearing animals of practically all varieties may be found in no small numbers in almost every district. Black and brown bears, a mischievous and frolicsome type of animal, are numerous in the forest sections. They are considered harmless, unless unduly aggravated, a continual source of amusement and an object of study for picnickers and tourists as occasionally one of a tamer nature than the rest may visit a summer resort or camp and accept food from human hands. Because of the abundance of wild fruit to be found everywhere in the northern area, bears thrive well.

Hunting Regulations

As changes in the regulations are made from time to time it is best to obtain up-to-date information relating to seasons, bag limits, licenses, etc., by writing direct to the Game Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources, Regina.

FEATHERED FOWL

For centuries the vast expanse of Saskatchewan's northland has been a sanctuary for all species of migratory birds, the number and variety of which has never been estimated. Grave concern is being felt by many organizations interested in the conservation of fish and game because of the unjustifiable manner in which game of the north country is destroyed.

Year after year, despite rigid protection by legislation, unscrupulous hunters wantonly kill, in season and out, hundreds of varieties, with the ultimate result that feathered game in Saskatchewan's northland has been showing a marked decrease annually.

Retreating before the advance of civilization, every year, countless flocks of feathered creatures migrate to the safe recesses of the far north. Visitors describe the observation of bird life in this domain as a most wonderful experience, the continual screeching, hooting, honking and warbling serving to break the quiet and monotonous silence, so typical of a land, as yet, beyond the march of an urban and rural people.

Principal Game Birds

Among the principal game birds are ptarmigan, ducks, geese, coots and snipe. A generous open season is provided each fall with liberal bag limits.

Ducks of every variety abound. There are canvas-back, pin-tail, red head, widgeon, and teal; as the season advances, the green-neck mallard comes south in great flocks to feed on the stubble adjacent to the big waters, and to call forth the marksmanship and sporting craft of the hunter.



Saskatchewan Wild Geese, by R. W. Kirby

In the vicinity of "big water", if he knows his field craft as he should, the sportsman may often add to his bag the Canada goose, the noblest feathered trophy that may fall to his gun. There is no more inspiring sound to the man who loves the out-of-doors than the clear trumpet call of wild geese passing overhead in their wedge-like formation.

In some of the marshes, the Wilson snipe, so much esteemed by British sportsmen, furnishes good shooting, and there are too, many varieties of the plover family. The wary curlew and the yellow legged goodwit may often be encountered by the shores of upland lake or marsh.

The prairie hare, known over all the western plains as the "jack rabbit", has a general distribution over the prairie country and, at certain seasons, furnishes excellent food. The ordinary bush rabbit, also a diminutive hare, flourishes in poplar bluffs, particularly those which fringe grain fields.

Hunting Regulations

As changes in the regulations are made from time to time, it is best to obtain up-to-date information relating to seasons, bag limits, licenses, etc., by writing direct to the Game Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources, Regina.

NORTHERN FISHING

Examination of the map will disclose that this portion of the province contains a multitude of large lakes, linked together by an intricate network of rivers and streams.

This map has been reproduced as accurately as possible but it does not record thousands of smaller lakes and streams that will thrill the heart of the fastidious angler. No body of water less than six miles in length is indicated and, therefore, merely a vague conception of the number of lakes in this territory may be formed. In order to convey a slight impression of the vast size of this northern area, it may be stated that Lac la Ronge, one of the central lakes, has a shore line of over fifteen hundred miles, and that none of the lakes enumerated are less than fifteen miles in circumference.

Pike, pickerel, and perch are in great abundance in every northern lake, river and stream. Goldeye is found only in the great Saskatchewan River and the lakes and rivers connected with it. Specimens of pike weighing as much as 30 pounds, and of pickerel as heavy as ten pounds, are frequently caught by anglers but even these, are not regarded as a "real catch", for northern lake trout (the King Fish) weighing as much as 50 pounds are also abundant in many of these lakes.

Trout is especially plentiful in Cold Lake, Isle a la Crosse, Lac la Plonge, Lac la Ronge and North Bay, McIntosh Lake, Woody Lake, Mirond Lake, Amisk Lake, Reindeer and Namew Lakes, and in rivers tributary to these large bodies of water.

Sturgeon is also numerous, especially in Cumberland lake area, and to the north in Kepanhigan Lake and the Churchill river lake area; they are not found farther west than Kettle Falls on the Churchill River.

Commercial Fishing

White fish, while being of little interest to the angler, are abundant in all lakes and are valuable for commercial purposes, large quantities being caught by nets and exported to Canadian and American points. The increasing demand for this table delicacy forecasts a great future for the northern Saskatchewan white fish industry; already market places are established at Big River and Prince Albert and large quantities are exported daily throughout the winter months.

Within the radius of the Prince Albert National Park, accessible by motor, there are lakes where northern lake trout and other varieties of fish are abundant.

Fishing Regulations

As changes in the regulations are made from time to time, it is best to obtain up-to-date information relating to seasons, licenses, etc., by writing direct to The Game Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources, Regina.



NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION

The cities of Prince Albert and North Battleford, and the town of Big River, are bases of an airway system providing transportation for passengers and supplies to all parts of the north. In addition to conveying passengers—tourists, miners, prospectors and trappers—into the northern area, the planes are equipped for transporting shipments of fish from the northern lakes into civilization.

This method of conveyance has become popular to the extent that special excursion air trips are frequently taken over the northern wilderness as well as the regular line travel to northern posts.

TERMINI OF AUTO ROADS

Good auto roads are provided as far north as Nipawin, Wankeau (72 miles north of Prince Albert), Big River, Meadow Lake and Hudson Bay Junction and, while these towns are the terminals of the auto roads, they are within the sphere of big game centers and fishing lakes and rivers. Other modes of transportation, probably less convenient, such as by canoe or dog team, can be secured at these points for those interested in journeying farther northward.

Because of the many natural connections between rivers and lakes, portages are infrequently necessary; thus, most of the north country is readily accessible by canoe.

While the methods of travel outlined have been adequate up to the present, the anticipated increase in the number of tourists and excursionists, desirous of visiting this area of Saskatchewan, has caused the Government to make surveys looking towards a prospective program for the building of more auto roads into this great northern wilderness.

CANOE TRIPS

No portion of North America is better adapted for canoe trips than is the northern area. Thousands of miles, with but few portages may be travelled by canoe. Competent guides may be secured at practically all the centers indicated.

THE UNKNOWN NORTH

The accompanying map represents only a portion of Saskatchewan's northland; still farther north there is a plateau similar to the area already described and, while this description may direct attention to some of the outstanding attractions the north has to offer, it indicates, only vaguely, its possibilities and potentialities. The enormous quantities of big game and fish are, as yet, unknown to the sportsman, and the wealth of its natural resources have never been discovered.

Saskatchewan residents, as well as the few tourists who have visited this territory, have always found sufficient supply of game and fish on the fringe of this far north area, without penetrating into the interior.

SHORT, COOL NIGHTS—LONG, WARM DAYS

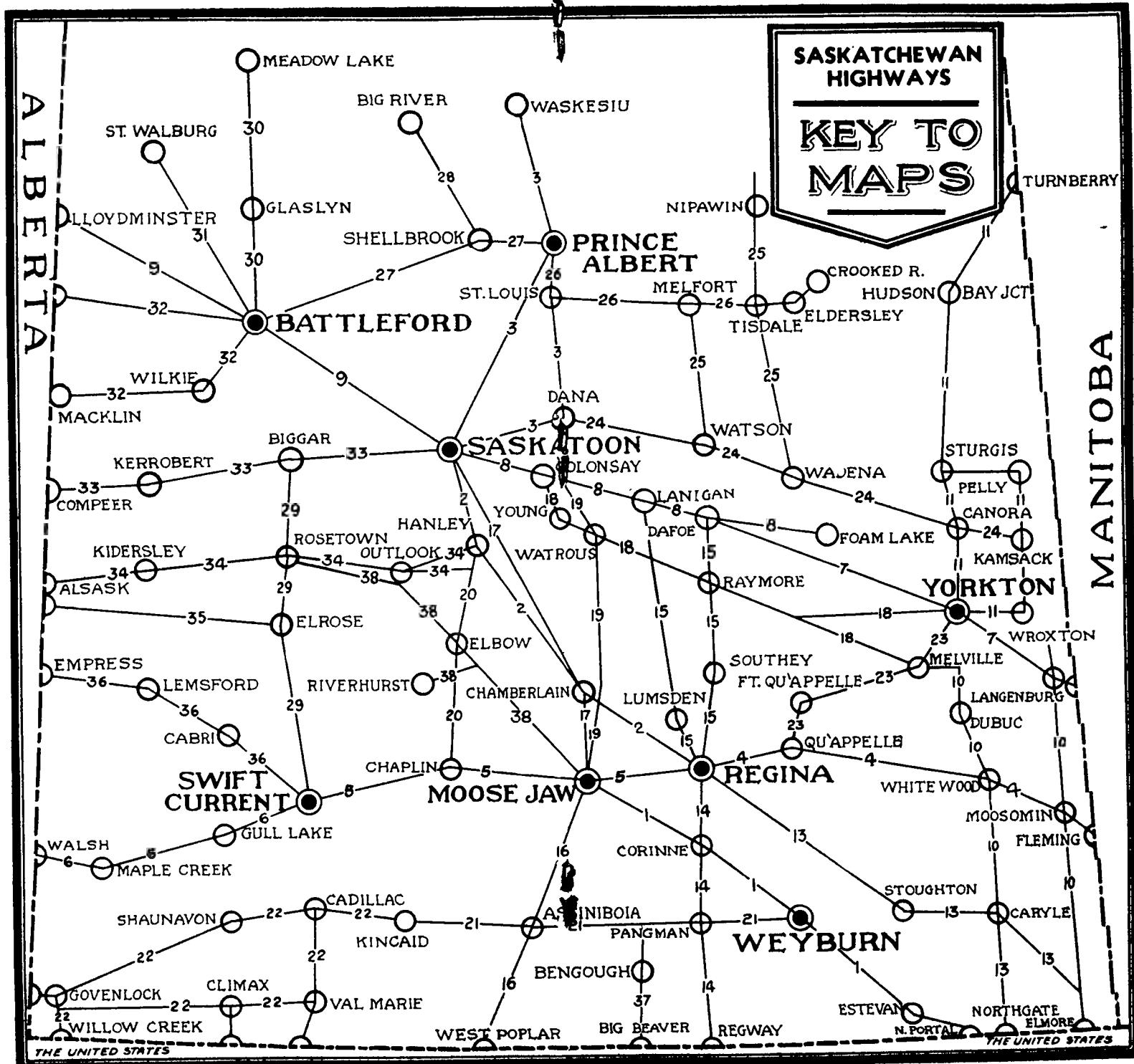
So different from the general consensus of opinion that northern Saskatchewan is a land of snow and ice, the climate compares favourably with that of Montana and the Dakotas, with cool nights and warm days.

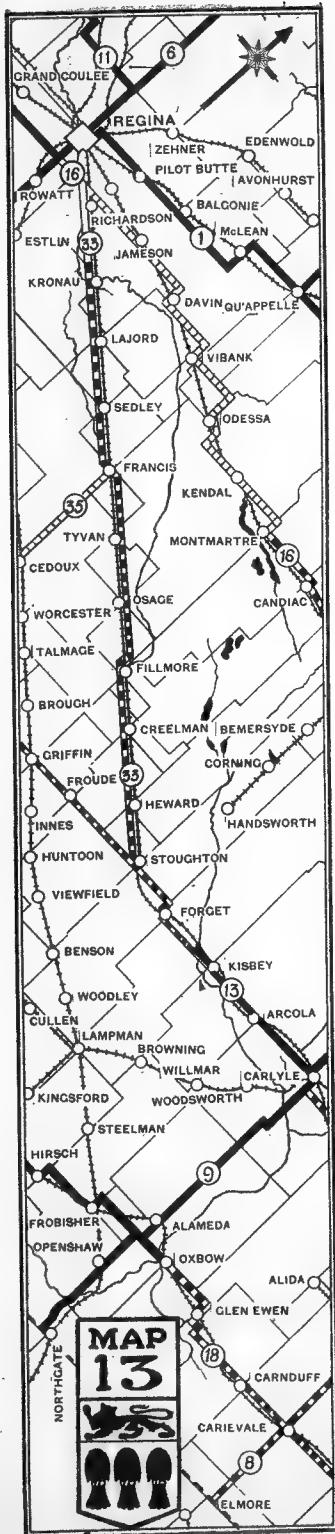
The quiet and solitude of this great northland, the numerous unexplored nooks and crevices, the thrill of bagging big game, or a hearty struggle with a fifty pound trout, all add to the unusual character of this northern wilderness and make a holiday, to this domain, one that the visitor will never forget.

TOURISTS ARE WELCOME

While little has been published broadcast relating to this inspiring Play Ground of the West, tourists have been enjoying its wonders for many a year and a real western welcome has always been theirs. Just as genuine a welcome awaits others. The people of the great grain Province of Saskatchewan extends an invitation to all.







NORTHGATE — REGINA

177 Miles

MAP 13

MILEAGE FROM NORTHGATE AND REGINA

	N	R	N	R
Northgate	177		Fillmore	108
Alameda	20	157	Osage	116
Carlyle	47	130	Tyvan	124
Arcola	57	120	Francis	132
Kisby	66	111	Sedley	140
Forget	76	101	Lajord	148
Stoughton	84	93	Kronau	156
Heward	92	85	Richardson	165
Creelman	101	76	Regina	177

This portion of the province is comparatively level and is an excellent grain-growing district.

NORTHGATE (H.), ALAMEDA (333).

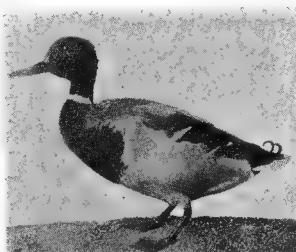
CARLYLE (495): At the junction of highways No. 9 and No. 13. Excellent accommodation for tourists in the way of grounds, cabins, huts, cooking facilities and water supply. Nine miles from the town are the Carlyle Lakes where excellent fishing of pike, pickerel and whitefish may be enjoyed. In the same vicinity is Kenosee summer resort.

ARCOLA (687): Good camping grounds, cooking facilities and water.

KISBEY (348), **FORGET** (289), **STOUGHTON** (385), **HEWARD** (110), **CREELMAN** (204), **FILLMORE** (216), **OSAGE** (113), **TYVAN** (134), **FRANCIS** (174): Good camping grounds only.

SEDLEY (282), **LAJORD** (H.), **KRONAU** (H.), **RICHARDSON** (H.).

REGINA (54,896): See Map 4.



A Mallard Duck



Through the Northland

REGWAY — REGINA

104 Miles

MAP 14

MILEAGE FROM REGWAY AND REGINA

	Ry	Ra		Ry	Ra
Regway	104		Corinne	76	28
Minton	12	92	Rowatt	96	8
Ceylon	33	71	Regina	104	
Moreland	52	52			

Highway No. 6, travelling northward from Regway to Regina, passes through a fairly level country well adapted for mixed farming.

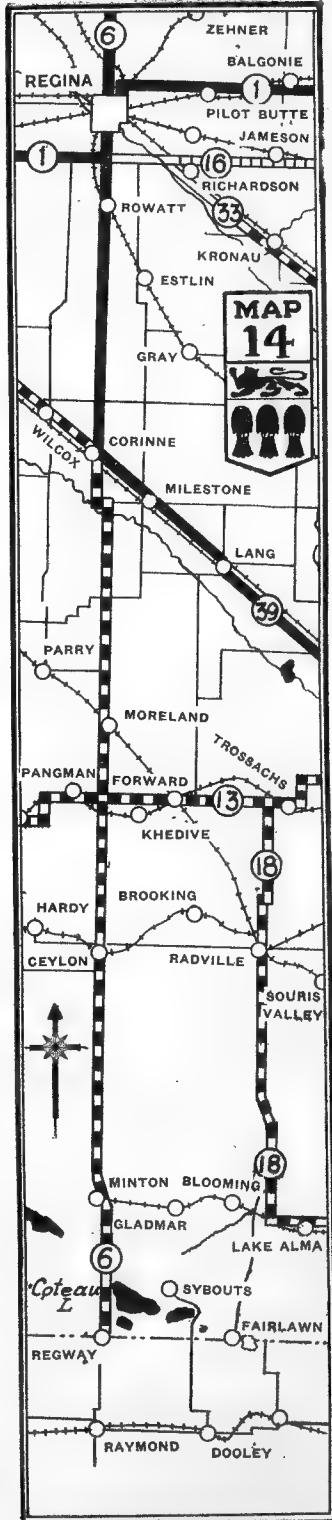
REGWAY (H.): A Canadian customs office is located here. No fishing or boating facilities at Coteau Lake.

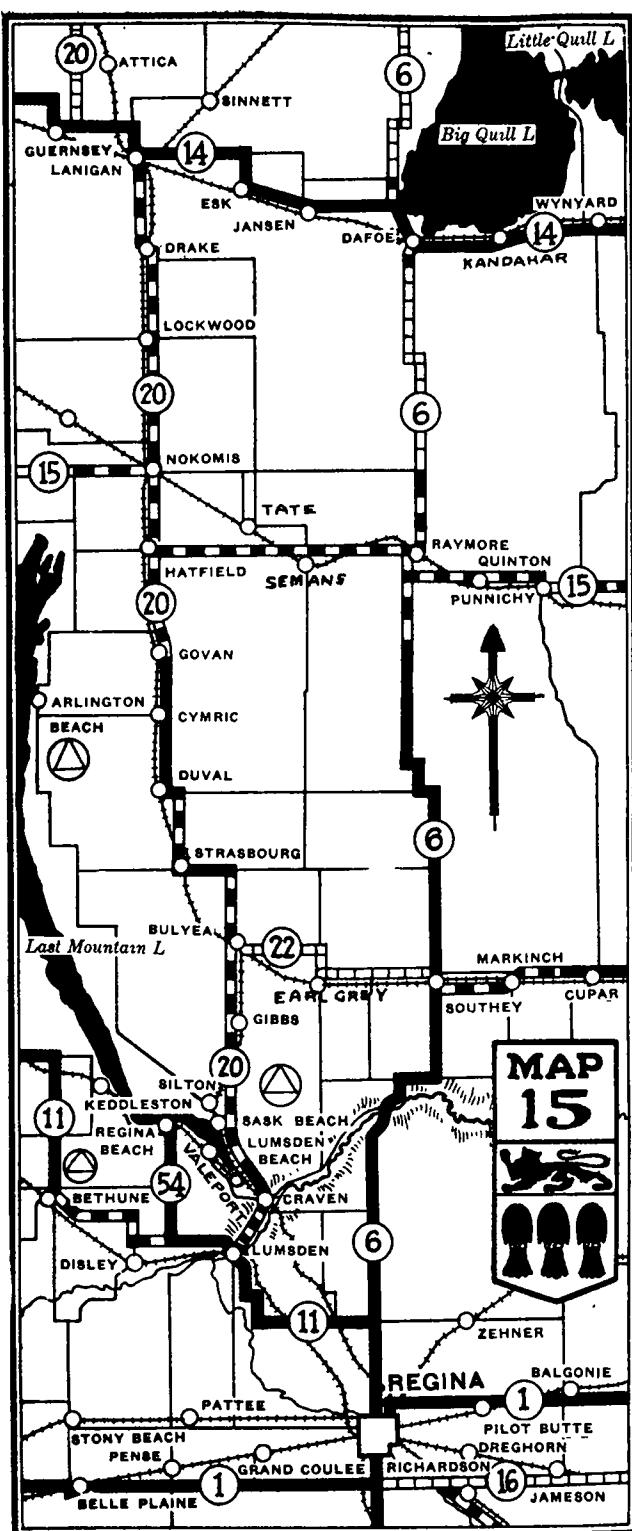
MINTON (H.), CEYLON (279), MORELAND (H.).

CORINNE (H.): Is situated on the intersection of highways No. 39 and No. 6. See Map 1. The oil surfacing of No. 6 commences 12 miles north of Corinne.

ROWATT (H.).

REGINA (54,896): See Map 4.





REGINA — DAFOE

98 Miles

MAP 15

(TRIP A)

MILEAGE FROM REGINA AND DAFOE

	R	D		R	D
Regina		98	Raymore	73	25
Southey	38	60	Dafoe	98	

REGINA (54,896): See Map 5. It is twenty miles from the city to the edge of the Qu'Appelle Valley, crossed by a winding road, which turns east at the top of the north bank, and then north.

SOUTHEY (311): A thriving town in the heart of an excellent wheat growing country. C.P.R. crossing. At the junction of No. 22, east to Balcarres, and west to No. 20, at Bulyea.

RAYMORE (302): C.P.R. crossing. At the junction of highway No. 15, running west to No. 20, and east to Melville.

DAFOE (107): At the junction of highway No. 14, running west to Saskatoon, and east to Yorkton. C.P.R. crossing. Near the southwest extremity of Quill Lakes, largest body of water in central Saskatchewan and harborage for countless flocks of ducks and geese. The bluff in the surrounding country provides shelter for numerous small animals and feathered game.

REGINA — LANIGAN

116 Miles

MAP 15

(TRIP B)

MILEAGE FROM REGINA AND LANIGAN

	R	L		R	L		R	L
Regina		116	Bulyea	50	66	Hatfield	85	31
Lumsden	24	92	Strasbourg	59	57	Nokomis	92	24
Craven	29	87	Duval	67	49	Lockwood	101	15
Valeport	33	83	Cymric	72	41	Drake	108	8
Gibbs	44	72	Govan	78	38	Lanigan		116

The trip from Regina to Lanigan is a pleasant drive as the road passes through the beautiful Qu'Appelle Valley and across an area dotted with bluffs where feathered fowl are quite abundant.

REGINA (54,896). See Map 5.

LUMSDEN (530): One of the most beautiful small towns in Saskatchewan. It is located in the Qu'Appelle Valley on the C.N.R. In the early days it was an important depot for supplies for settlers in the famous Last Mountain Valley east of Long Lake. Beautifully shaded tourist camp providing cooking facilities and good water.

CRAVEN (144): The road from here runs along the north side of the valley.

VALEPORT (H.). At the foot of Long Lake. Good fishing—pike and pickerel.

SILTON (92): About two miles west from the highway. From Silton the tourist may go a very short distance to Saskatchewan Beach, a summer resort patronized by the people of Regina. Good cottages, dancing pavilion, store, hotel, boating, fishing and bathing beach.

GIBBS (H.): A short distance east of the highway on the C.P.R.

BULYEA (136): At the junction with highway No. 22, running east to No. 6.

STRASBOURG (524): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water are available here. To the east lies Last Mountain, a low hill giving the name Last Mountain Valley to the country between it and Long Lake.



Bathing in Qu'Appelle Valley, by W. Savage

DUVAL (158): On the C.P.R.

CYMRIC (H.): From this point there is a good road west to Arlington Beach. See Govan.

GOVAN (443): Fifteen miles from the town is Arlington Beach summer resort, on Last Mountain Lake, where boating, swimming, fishing, tennis, golf and other recreations may be enjoyed. Good hotel. Prairie chicken and partridge are numerous in the district.

HATFIELD (H.): Is at the junction of highway No. 15, running east to No. 6.

NOKOMIS (459): At the junction of the C.P.R. from Regina with the G.T.P. from Winnipeg.

LOCKWOOD (155): Situated at the edge of the bluff country.

DRAKE (163).

LANIGAN (396): At the junction with highway No. 14, running east to Yorkton and west to Saskatoon. The surrounding country is bluffy and abounds with ducks, geese, prairie chicken, partridge and crane. Good camping accommodation, cooking facilities and water.



Combined Traffic and Railway Bridge, Nipawin, by W. Westfield

WEST POPLAR—MOOSE JAW

145 Miles

MAP 16

MILEAGE FROM WEST POPLAR AND MOOSE JAW

WP	MJ	WP	MJ
West Poplar	145	Congress	77
Killdeer	8	Vantage	83
Strathallen	13	Mossbank	92
Quantock	24	Ardill	98
Rock Glen	32	Mitchellton	105
Lisieux	40	Dunkirk	112
Scout Lake	46	Crestwynd	117
Pickthall	51	Moose Jaw	145
Assiniboia	67		78

The land in this section of Saskatchewan is rolling and well suited to mixed farming.

WEST POPLAR (H.): Port of entry. A Canadian customs office is located here.

KILLDEER (H.), STRATHALLEN (H.), QUANTOCK (H.).

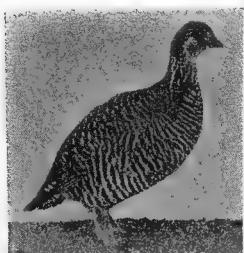
ROCK GLEN (283): C.P.R. crossing. Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water.

LISIEUX (H.), SCOUT LAKE (H.), PICKTHALL (H.).

ASSINIBOIA (1,500): At the junction of highways No. 2 and No. 13, running east to Weyburn, and west to Shaunavon. Good camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. There are many lakes and valleys in the district and feathered game may be found in abundance. Southeast of the town, not far from Twelve Mile Lake, is the Wood Mountain district, one of the historic spots of Saskatchewan. See Map 21.

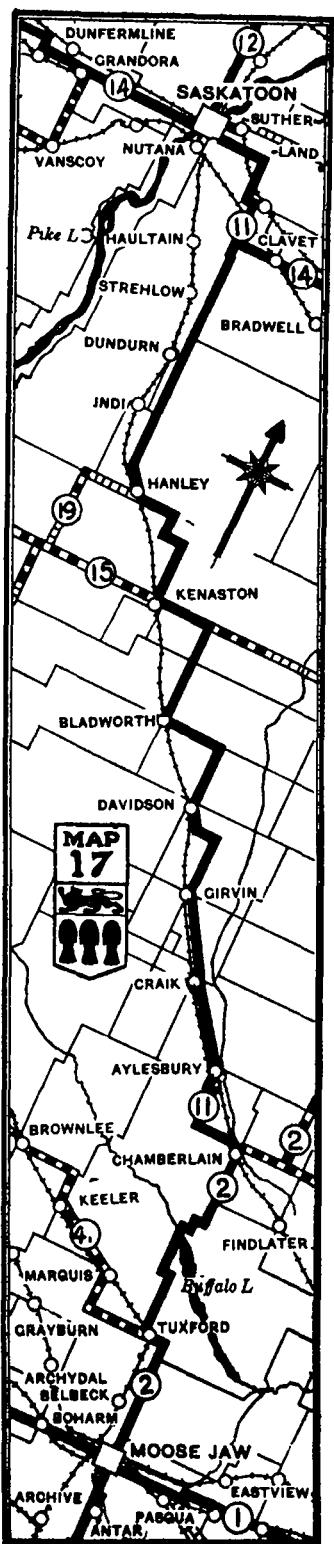
CONGRESS (H.), VANTAGE (89), MOSSBANK (339), ARDILL (39), MITCHELLTON (38), DUNKIRK (H.), CRESTWYND (H.).

MOOSE JAW (21,974): See Map 1.



A Prairie Chicken





MOOSE JAW — SASKATOON

164 Miles

MAP 17

MILEAGE FROM MOOSE JAW AND SASKATOON

	MJ	S	MJ	S
Moose Jaw ..	164		Davidson ..	77 87
Tuxford ..	14	150	Bladworth ..	90 74
Chamberlain	38	126	Kenaston ..	106 58
Aylesbury	49	115	Hanley ..	121 43
Craik ..	58	106	Dundurn ..	134 30
Girvin ..	67	97	Saskatoon ..	164

This map represents a portion of the province well adapted for mixed farming. Considerable bluff dots the countryside and feathered game is quite abundant.

MOOSE JAW (21,947): See Map 1.

TUXFORD (164): At the junction of highways No. 2 and No. 42. Good camping grounds; C.P.R. crossing. About half way on the way north to Chamberlain, the road winds through the Qu'Appelle Valley. Buffalo Lake is to the east—good shooting and fishing. Small game is abundant in the valley.

CHAMBERLAIN (126): At the junction of highways No. 2 and No. 11. Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water supply.

AYLESBURY (163): C.N.R. crossing.

CRAIK (537): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water supply. A thriving prairie town with modern conveniences for tourists.

GIRVIN (113).

DAVIDSON (578): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. Surrounding area is noted for being one of the best duck and prairie chicken districts in the province. This is a thriving prairie town with modern conveniences including well managed hotels.

BLADWORTH (194): Good accommodation for tourists. Camping grounds, cabins, huts, cooking facilities and water.

KENASTON (230): At the junction of highways No. 15 and No. 11. Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water are available.

HANLEY (373): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. A prosperous town; good hotel. On the way to Dundurn the road passes through a deep ravine, known as The Black Strap, leading to lake on the east. Good shooting during autumn months.

DUNDURN (289): Not far from Brightwater Lake, where excellent duck and geese shooting may be enjoyed. Being well wooded, it affords excellent facilities for camping.

SASKATOON (44,663): See Map 3.

MELVILLE — COLONSAY

200 Miles

MAP 18 (TRIP A)

MILEAGE FROM MELVILLE AND COLONSAY

	M	C	M	C
Melville	200		Raymore	104 96
Fenwood	15	185	Semans	113 87
Goodeve	25	175	Hatfield	125 75
Hubbard	37	163	Nokomis	132 68
Ituna	46	154	Lockwood	141 59
Jasmin	56	141	Drake	148 52
Kelliher	61	139	Lanigan	156 41
Leross	68	132	Guernsey	164 36
Lestock	74	126	Plunkett	177 23
Punnichy	92	108	Viscount	188 12
Quinton	98	102	Colonsay	200

This section of Saskatchewan highway follows the Canadian National Railway, running from Winnipeg to Saskatoon, very closely. It is a bluffy country most of the way and well suited to mixed farming.

MELVILLE (4,014). Tourist camp—cooking facilities and good water. At the junction of highways No. 15 and No. 10, the latter running north and east to Yorkton, and west and south to Fort Qu'Appelle. A very good urban centre with modern conveniences, including excellent hotels. It is an important railway centre and the largest incorporated town in Saskatchewan.

FE WOOD (175), **GOODEVE** (278), **HUBBARD** (148), **ITUNA** (448): Three miles north of Ituna, highway No. 15 joins No. 52 running straight east into Yorkton.

JASMIN (67).

KELLIHER (329): Well shaded, tourist camping grounds.

LEROSS (75), **LESTOCK** (280) The country surrounding these towns is rolling and spotted with many poplar bluffs. There is a very well conducted Indian school four miles south of Lestock.

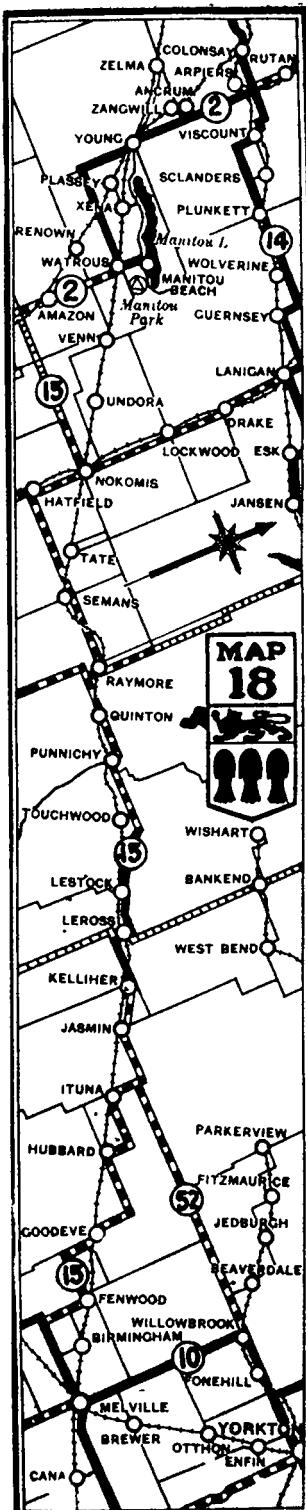
TOUCHWOOD, on the C.N.R., is a short distance off the highway.

FUNNICHY (237): Among the hills and trees; one of the most beautifully situated towns in this part of Saskatchewan. Several black fox ranches are operated here, at Kelliher and at other points along the line. Shaded camp ground and good water.

QUINTON (112).

RAYMORE (302): At the junction with highway No. 6 running south to Regina, and north to Watson and Melfort.

SEMANS (422): A thriving village serving an excellent wheat and mixed farming district. Tourist camp—cooking facilities and good water.



TATE (92): A short distance north of the highway.

HATFIELD (H.): Here highway No. 15 joins No. 20 to take the motorist north to Nokomis.

NOKOMIS (459): At the junction of the C.P.R., running north, and the C.N.R., running northwest into Saskatoon. This town enjoys the modern conveniences of a prosperous urban centre. At present (1936), No. 15, across to No. 2, is not in good condition. No. 2, however, may be reached by going south from Hatfield on No. 20 to Govan, and crossing over north of the head of Long Lake to Simpson.

LOCKWOOD (155), **DRAKE** (163): The highway runs parallel to the C.P.R. all the way.

LANIGAN (396): *See Map 15.*

GUERNSEY (155), **PLUNKETT** (124), **VISCOUNT** (353), **COLONSAY** (221): *See Map 8.*

YORKTON — JASMIN

52 Miles

MAP 18

(TRIP B)

MILEAGE FROM YORKTON AND JASMIN

	Y	J		Y	J		Y	J	
Yorkton			52	Willowbrook		15	37	Jasmin	52

This highway, No. 52, connects the city of Yorkton with highway No. 15, between Ituna and Jasmin.

YORKTON (5,186): *See Map 7.*

WILLOWBROOK (106): At the junction of highway No. 52 and No. 10, running into Melville.

JASMIN (67).



Indian Village

MOOSE JAW — WATROUS

101 Miles

MAP 19

MILEAGE FROM MOOSE JAW AND WATROUS

MJ	W	MJ	W
Moose Jaw	101	Stalwart	70 31
Tuxford	14 87	Imperial	78 23
Chamberlain	38 63	Simpson	85 16
Holdfast	51 50	Amazon	92 9
Penzance	58 43	Watrous	101
Liberty	64 37		

The section of the province represented by this map is a good mixed farming district.

MOOSE JAW (21,974): See Map 1.

TUXFORD (164): At the junction of highways No. 2 and No. 42. C.P.R crossing. Highway No. 42 runs west and north from here to Eyebrow.

CHAMBERLAIN (126): At the junction of highways No. 2 and No. 11. C.N.R. crossing. Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water.

HOLDFAST (284): From this point the highway runs parallel with the railway for a distance of forty miles.

PENZANCE (111).

LIBERTY (177): Last Mountain Lake, a short distance east, provides good fishing, boating and bathing. Good hunting of feathered game.

STALWART (H.) Etter's Beach on Long Lake is six miles distant. Cabins and cottages are available. Facilities for swimming, boating and dancing, excellent bath house. Good camping grounds and water supply. Pike, pickerel, perch and whitefish are plentiful.

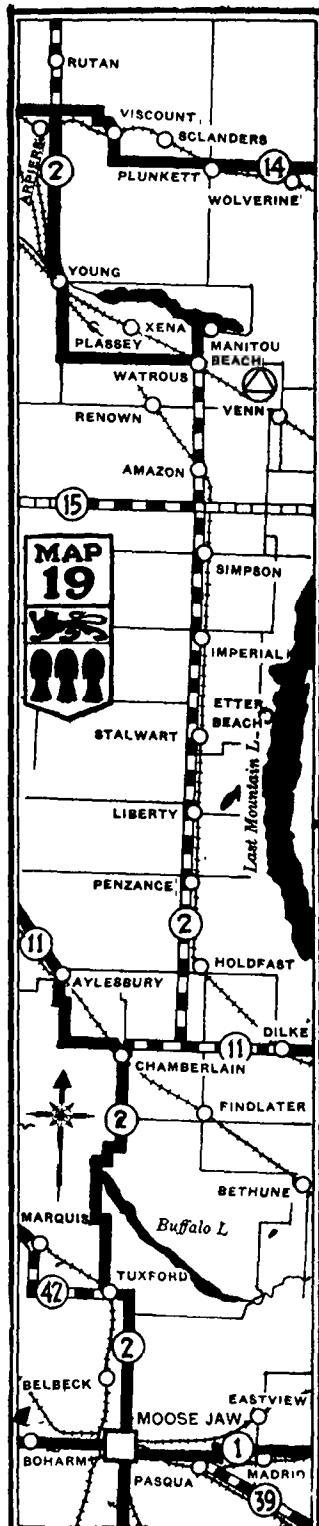
IMPERIAL (351), **SIMPSON** (223). Well kept prairie centres.

AMAZON (H.) C.P.R. crossing.

WATROUS (1,344). A thriving town on the C.N. Railway. Lake Manitou Provincial Park, one of the most popular summer resorts in the province, is three miles north of the town.

Lake Manitou provincial park is well developed and most conveniently situated in the central portion of the province. It is well served by railways and excellent highways and its proximity to Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and other important centres helps to make it a very popular resort for tourists and others who seek to spend a pleasant holiday.

Several beautiful beaches of white sand provide ideal bathing conditions, and the gradual slope to deep waters affords protection to children. The





The Beaver at Work

buoyant quality of the water makes this one of the safest beaches known.

An artistically built chalet of native stone, with thatched roof, offers hospitality at reasonable rates. Cabins equipped with electric light and running water may be rented. Numerous hotels, rooming houses and cottages dot the lake shore.

Dancing, golf, tennis, swimming pool, picture shows, etc., constitute the principal means of amusement.

The Indians' belief in the efficacy of the waters of the lake in the treatment of various skin diseases and rheumatism has been substantiated by modern medical science. It is claimed that the curative nature of the waters compares favourably with those of the famous continental spas, and as a consequence Lake Manitou provincial park has come to be known as the "Carlsbad of the West."



CHAPLIN — HANLEY

91 Miles

MAP 20

MILEAGE FROM CHAPLIN AND HANLEY

	C	H	C	H
Chaplin	91		Loreburn	58 33
Halvorgate	11	80	Strongfield	65 26
Lawson	34	57	Hawarden	71 20
Elbow	50	41	Hanley	91

The land represented by this map is slightly rolling and is a good wheat growing district. Considerable bluff provides shelter for numerous feathered game.

CHAPLIN (215). At the junction of highways No. 1 and No. 19. No. 1 runs west to Swift Current, and east to Regina. Ducks and geese are plentiful on the lake south of the town. C.P.R. crossing.

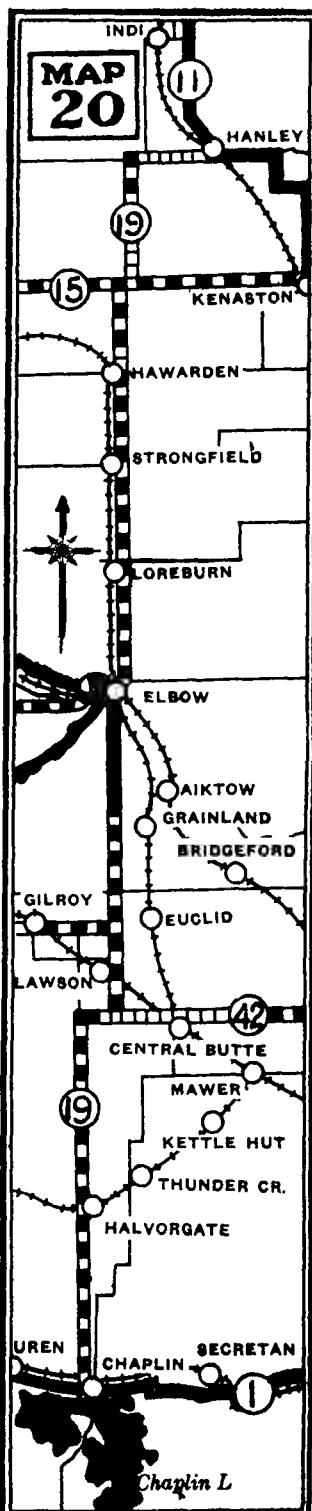
HALVORGATE (H.), **LAWSON** (117) The C.N.R. is crossed at each of these points.

ELBOW (303). The Saskatchewan River takes a sharp bend close to the town. Considerable bluff provides shelter for feathered game. Both the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. pass through this point.

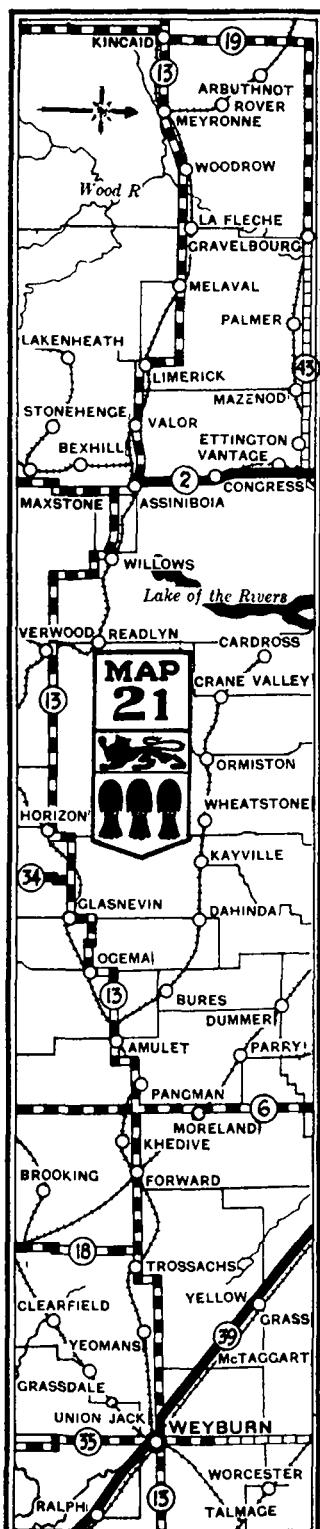
LOREBURN (195), **STRONGFIELD** (100).

HAWARDEN (266). Good camping grounds.

HANLEY (373): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. At the junction of highways No. 19 and No. 11 running north to Saskatoon and south to Regina. No. 2 may be taken at Chamberlain to go to Moose Jaw.



All cities, towns and many villages
maintain golf courses.



WEYBURN — KINCAID

164 Miles

MAP 21

MILEAGE FROM WEYBURN AND KINCAID

	W	K	W	K
Weyburn	164		Willows	108 56
Trossachs	20	144	Assiniboia	116 48
Forward	31	133	Valor	121 43
Pangman	40	124	Limerick	129 35
Amulet	46	118	Melaval	140 24
Ogema	56	108	La Fleche	145 19
Glasnevin	64	100	Woodrow	152 12
Horizon	75	89	Meyronne	157 7
Verwood	93	71	Kincaid	164

The portion of the province represented by this map contains deposits of lignite coal, it is also a good mixed farming district. A valley in the Weyburn vicinity contains many queer formations of clay deposits, as well as relics of pre-historic animals, unearthed during recent years.

WEYBURN (5,161). See Map 1. This section of highway runs along near a valley in which much coal is mined for local consumption. At Readlyn it is mined commercially. There are also clay deposits well suited to the making of pottery.

TROSSACHS (H.) C.P.R.

FORWARD (34). At the junction of the C.P.R. and the C.N.R.

PANGMAN (140): Good camping grounds—cooking facilities and water. C.P.R.

AMULET (64), **OGEMA** (415). The country is rolling and treeless. Excellent wheat area.

GLASNEVIN (H.).

HORIZON (50). Northwest of this point, in the Ormiston district, a chain of lakes, known as Hunter's Paradise, is the home of hundreds of migratory birds. There are extensive sulphate deposits here. About 70 men are employed in this industry.

VERWOOD (207): Clay for pottery making. C.P.R.

WILLOWS (40): C.P.R. Coal is mined in the Readlyn area, near here.

ASSINIBOIA (1,500). One of the larger towns of the south; at the junction with No. 2 highway. All the modern conveniences of an up-to-date prairie centre. Tourist camp providing parking and camping space, facilities for cooking; good water.

VALOR (H.).

LIMERICK (361) Wood Mountain district lies to the south. Many stories have been told of this historic area. A depot of the R.C.M.P. was located

in the district. It was also a rendezvous of Indians and Metis hunters, during the days when buffalo roamed the prairie. It was here that Sitting Bull retired following the Custer massacre. It was then, and is still, a wonderful ranching country. The Wood Mountain rodeo and stampede is an annual event.

MELAVAL (H.), LA FLECHE (540).

WOODROW (225): A prosperous urban centre of the district.

MEYRONNE (348): C.P.R.

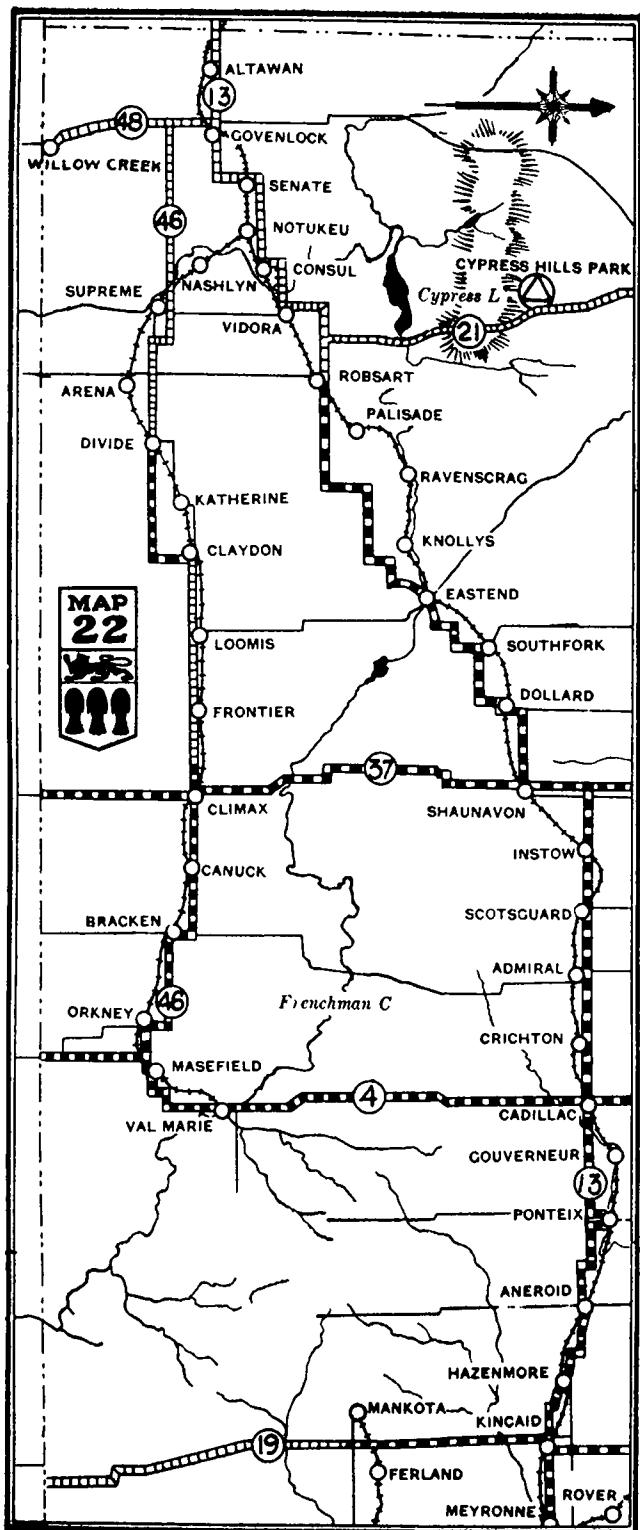
KINCAID (297): At the junction of highways No. 19 and No. 13.



Do You Prefer
CAMPING?



HERE are an endless number of lakes and rivers, not only in the heavily treed north, but in all parts of the prairie section of Saskatchewan, on the banks of which the tourist may pitch his tent and enjoy all the thrills of "camping out". Saskatchewan is not all an open treeless prairie.



KINCAID — ALTAWAN

171 Miles

MAP 22 (TRIP A)

MILEAGE FROM KINCAID AND ALTAWAN

	K	A		K	A		K	A
Kincaid	—	171	Scotsguard	—	55	116	Robbsart	—
Hazenmore	—	7	164	Instow	—	61	110	Vidorra
Aneroid	—	14	157	Shaunavon	—	73	98	Consul
Ponteix	—	25	146	Dollard	—	83	88	Senate
Cadillac	—	37	134	Southfork	—	91	80	Govenlock
Crichton	43	128	Eastend	—	101	70	Altawan	—
Admiral	—	49	122					171

This section of Saskatchewan is fairly rolling; a good wheat growing and ranching district. Feathered game are here in abundance.

KINCAID (297): At the junction of highways No. 19 and No. 13. No. 19 runs to the U.S. boundary, and north to No. 1 near Morse. No. 1 and No. 19 may be followed to Chaplin and north to Elbow and Hanley.

HAZENMORE (228): C.P.R.

ANEROID (288): Thriving town. Good hotel. C.P.R.

PONTEIX (552): One of the largest Roman Catholic churches in the province is located here; it is worthy of a visit. A prosperous town with good accommodation. Bathing may be enjoyed in the waters of Old Wives' Creek.

CADILLAC (217): At the junction of highways No. 4 and No. 13. No. 4 runs south to Val Marie and the U.S. boundary, and north to Swift Current, to Battleford and to Meadow Lake. An up-to-date town with good facilities for tourists.

CRICHTON (H.).

ADMIRAL (256): A thriving business town in an excellent district.

SCOTSGUARD (201), **INSTOW** (78): Both on the C.P.R., serving a good grain growing district.

SHAUNAVON (1,817): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. At the junction of highways No. 13 and No. 37. No. 37 runs north to Gull Lake, and south to Climax. This is one of Saskatchewan's greatest grain growing districts. It is an important distributing centre for the south country. Excellent town with all modern conveniences, including first class hotel accommodation.

DOLLARD (160), **SOUTHFORK (H.)**: Both on the C.P.R.

EASTEND (562): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. An excellent tourist camp is on highway No. 13. Good rooming and hotel accommodation. Good camping grounds and shade trees. Restaurant, drug store, post office, dairies. All wild fruits abundant. Good drinking water.

Kokott Ranch is easily reached from Eastend on highway No. 13. Accommodation, fair. Cottages for rent. Beach fair. Bathing facilities, good. Boats available. Plenty of shade trees. Camping grounds, good. Wild fruits may be obtained. Supplies are procurable from local farmers. Good drinking water.

ROBSART (106): C.P.R. A thriving town with good hotel accommodation.

Four miles west of Robsart, highway No. 21 joins No. 13. No. 21 runs north to the Cypress Hills Provincial Park.

The **Cypress Hills** area was "debatable ground" in wars of early days between Blackfoot and Cree, and many sanguinary battles were fought here.

Because of its position between the warring tribes, little hunting took place among the hills and they became a favorite resort for all kinds of native animals. Buffalo herds grazed on the upland lawns, as deep rutted trails and bleaching bones of these wild cattle even today bear witness; the stately elk went in bands; antelope fitted

among the buttes, and in the dark ravines the dreaded grizzly made his lair.

The Cypress Hills district is still a range country, and the chance wayfarer on the trail is likely to be a jingling cowboy cavalier with all the traditional accoutrements. A forest reserve and a game sanctuary have been established, and wild life is increasing. It is one of the few places in which the graceful prong-horn antelope may be seen in its native surroundings. If cautiously approached, beavers may be observed at their engineering operations. Blacktail deer also frequent this area.

VIDORA (72), **CONSUL** (116) Both on the C.P.R.

SENATE (H.) Fort Walsh, Meiry Flat, is 15 miles north of here. A cairn with tablet is erected on section 21, township 7, range 29, west of 3rd meridian, to mark the site of the post established here by the North West Mounted Police. A number of important historic incidents took place at this point. It was here that Sitting Bull in the officers' mess room of the police post, had his famous conference with General Terry, United States Army, who endeavored to induce the Sioux chieftain to accept amnesty and return to the U.S.A. Sitting Bull in a speech full of crude eloquence refused with contempt the offers made him. It was near Fort Walsh that Constable Grabineau of the Mounted Police was killed by a Blood Indian, and not far distant that a dramatic battle took place in 1872 or 1873 between five American frontiersmen and several hundred Sioux, resulting in the complete defeat of the Indians and the death of a great many of their number.

GOVENLOCK (H.) At the junction of highways No. 13 and No. 48, running south to the Montana boundary.

ALTAWAN (H.): A cowboys' rendezvous.

CADILLAC — WILLOW CREEK

159 Miles

MAP 22 (TRIP B)

MILEAGE FROM CADILLAC AND WILLOW CREEK

	C	WC		C	WC		C	WC
Cadillac		159	Canuck	67	92	Claydon	99	60
Val Marie	35	124	Climax	75	81	Divide	114	45
Masefield	46	113	Frontier	83	76	Supreme	129	30
Orkney	50	109	Loomis	91	68	Willow Creek	159	
Bracken	60	99						

From Cadillac to Val Marie is an excellent wheat growing district. South and east of Val Marie, there are many large cattle ranches. From here to the boundary of Alberta there are many ranches and large wheat growing farms. Many dams for the conservation of water are being planned for construction in this district.

VAL MARIE (137). Customs office. A thriving town in a good grain growing and ranching country. C.P.R.

MASEFIELD (H.) C.P.R. From this point, highway No. 14 runs south to the Montana boundary (eleven miles).

ORKNEY (106), **BRACKEN** (170): Both prosperous towns serving a large wheat growing territory.

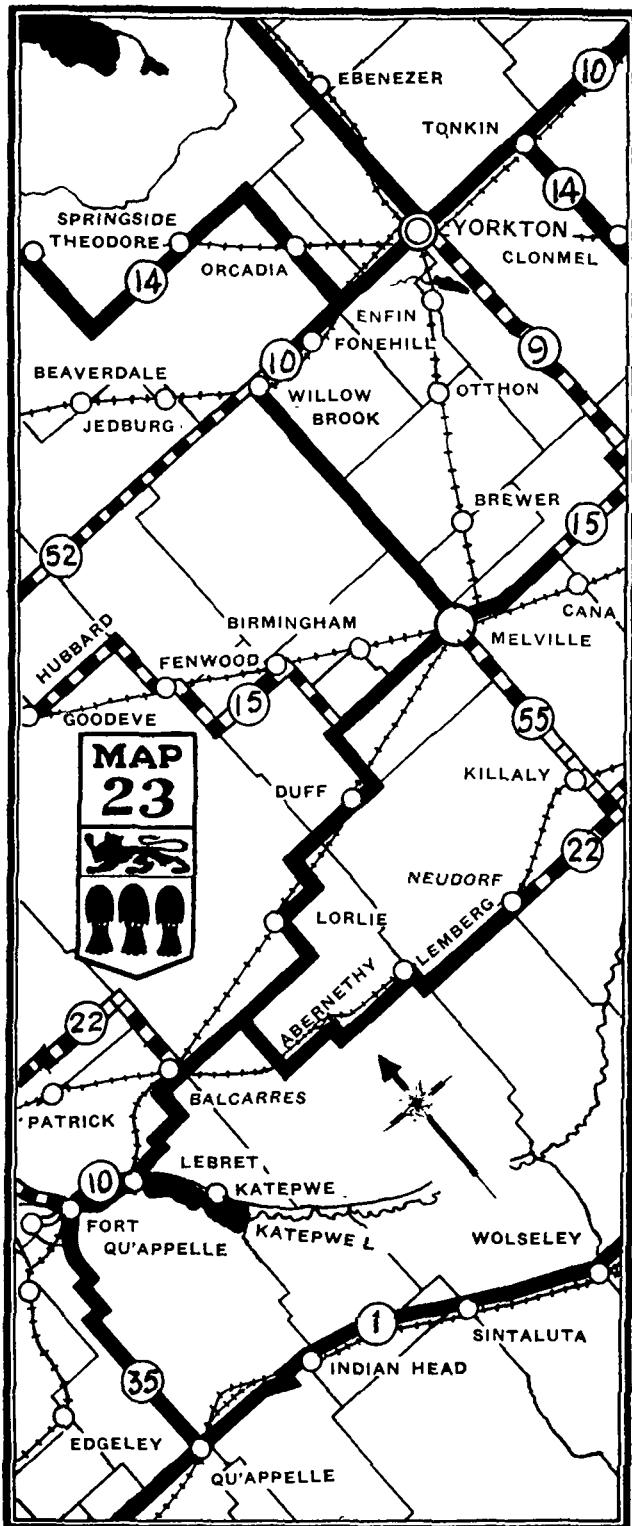
CANUCK (H.).

CLIMAX (266): At the junction of highways No. 37 and No. 46. No. 37 runs south to Montana, U.S.A., and north to Shaunavon and Gull Lake. Customs office. Good hotel accommodation.

FRONTIER (152): A thriving town in a productive district.

LOOMIS (H.), **CLAYDON** (H.), **DIVIDE** (H.), **SUPREME** (H.): All on the C.P.R.

WILLOW CREEK (H.): Customs house.



QU'APPELLE — YORKTON

109 Miles

MAP 23

MILEAGE FROM QU'APPELLE AND YORKTON

	Q	Y		Q	Y		Q	Y
Qu'Appelle	—	109	Lorlie	—	48	Willowbrook	—	93
Fort Qu'Appelle	20	89	Duff	—	58	Fonehill	—	99
Lebret	—	24	85	Melville	—	75	34	109
Balcarres	—	34	75					

QU'APPELLE (694): Do not mistake Qu'Appelle, on the main line of the C.P.R., for Fort Qu'Appelle at the head of Lake Katepwe in the Qu'Appelle Valley, a few miles north.

There is a convenient tourist camp at this point providing cooking facilities and good water. It is one of the oldest towns in the province, serving one of the best wheat growing districts in the West.

Twenty miles north of the town of Qu'Appelle, highway No. 35 winds its way down into the scenic and picturesque Qu'Appelle Valley and around the shore of a pretty, crystal lake. The valley is about three hundred feet deep and the trees that thrive on both sides of the lakes and streams provide shelter for many feathered and wild game.

FORT QU'APPELLE (562): Situated in a delightful location on the valley meadows between two of the lakes of the Qu'Appelle Valley chain. In the early days the post of the Hudson's Bay Company nearest the buffalo grounds was established here, and the factor in charge exercised almost despotic sway over a domain almost imperial in its extent. It became a favorite gathering place for the Indians, and it was at Fort Qu'Appelle that the treaty was signed whereby the Indians handed over to the Queen any title which they might possess in a vast extent of country. There is a handsome stone shaft, bearing the names of the signatories, erected within the village to commemorate the event. Many Indians live on the reserves in the vicinity and some of the old Metis buffalo hunters still live in the valley.

Boat livery. Good accommodation and 40-room hotel. Cottages for rent. Sandy beach. Tourist camp in park. Shade trees. Restaurant, drug store, post office, garage and filling station. Supplies obtainable from dairies, stores and farmers. Good drinking water. Saskatoons and pincherries. Sports ground in park. Pickerel plentiful.

B-Say-Tah summer resort is three and a half miles west from the depot at Fort Qu'Appelle. Excellent bathing facilities. Private tourist camp. Shade trees. Post office and filling station. Supplies obtained from B-Say-Tah dairy and grocery store. Good drinking water. Saskatoons and pincherries. Fish plentiful—pickerel, perch, pike.

Joe's tourist camp is on the north side of Echo Lake, four miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle on highway No. 35. Boats for hire; shade trees; good water.

Lilac Grove summer hotel is two and a half miles from the depot. Good accommodation; sandy beach and very nice grove.

A Dominion fish hatchery is located three and a half miles west of the town on the south shore of Qu'Appelle Lake.

The provincial Tubercular Sanatorium is situated on the north side of this lake.

LEBRET (303): The quaint little village of Lebret with its savor of rural Quebec is situated in the Qu'Appelle Valley in Municipality 187. Here there is a fine Indian school and a historic mission. A pretty story is told of the founding of the Lebret mission away back in the sixties of last century by Archbishop Tache of St. Boniface. The good Bishop was on his way from Ile a la Crosse to the Red River and, becoming benighted on the plains, his driver lost his way and they camped for the night. The following morning was Sunday and, learning there was a large valley close at hand, the prelate decided to explore. He records in his journal the pleasant prospect that spread before his gaze as he paused on the verge of the valley. It was a beautiful summer morning. The lovely chain of lakes united by the

silver thread of the river, the valley flats green with the new grass of early summer, the poplar bluffs that stood like shimmering islands, the tree-clad hillsides, and the deep and mysterious ravines, all made a picture fresh and delightful to eyes long accustomed to the monotony of level plains. There were many camps of Metis hunters in the valley and the news spreading that "Monseigneur" had come, they gathered to offer him hospitality and ask his blessing. They also asked him to establish a mission in their beautiful valley and the venerable prelate, pleased with the scene and his reception, made them the promise which he later implemented. A cross on the hillside has been erected to mark the very path by which he entered the valley.

A Roman Catholic mission, founded many years ago by Archbishop Tache, is located at Lebret. Rev. Father Hugonard carried on this work and here established an Indian industrial school, in which five or six hundred Indian children are annually receiving their education. In the yard of the industrial school is an impressive statue, erected in memory of the founder of the educational institution. The lake within a few hundred feet of the town, provides good swimming and boating, and teems with pike, pickerel and whitefish.

KATEPWE, situated on a beautiful lake of the same name, in the Qu'Appelle Valley, is six miles southeast of the quaint little village of Lebret.

The lake is the name place of Qu'Appelle, for the name "Katepwe" is the Indian word for "who calls", which is the English interpretation of the French, "Qu'Appelle."

It is a popular summer resort; cabins and cottages are available; excellent summer hotel; facilities for swimming, boating, fishing, tennis, golf and dancing and other recreation.

SALTER summer resort is south of Katepwe—cabins, boating, swimming—all modern conveniences.

COMO PARK, near by, provides the very finest of vegetables—cottages to rent.

BALCARRES (415): A few miles from the valley on the open prairie. Junction of highways No. 10 and No. 22, running north and west to No. 6. No. 22 runs south and east to the Manitoba boundary. Here are nice camping grounds and excellent hotel accommodation.

LORLIE (H.).

DUFF (126).

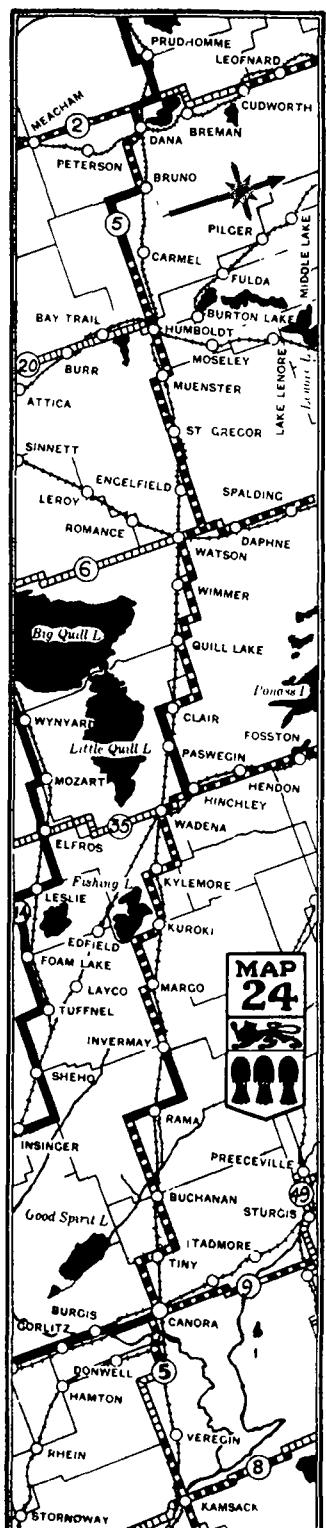
MELVILLE (4,014): *See Map 18.*

THE WISE MOTORIST

DRIVES CAREFULLY

BE A WISE MOTORIST





KAMSACK — DANA

213 Miles

MAP 24

MILEAGE FROM KAMSACK AND DANA

	K	I.D.	K	D.
Kamsack	213	Hinchley	112	101
Veregin	9	204	Paswegin	118
Mikado	19	191	Clair	123
Canora	27	186	Quill Lake	136
Tiny	37	176	Watson	152
Buchanan	47	166	Engelfield	160
Rama	61	152	St. Gregor	167
Invermay	71	142	Muenster	176
Margo	80	133	Humboldt	182
Kylemore	98	215	Bruno	204
Wadene	108	105	Dana	213

This section of Saskatchewan is quite bushy, providing excellent shooting—feathered and small game. There are also numerous lakes in which good fishing may be enjoyed. Mixed farming is carried on extensively.

KAMSACK (2,153). See Map 11.

VEREGIN (262) Headquarters of the Saskatchewan Doukhobors, a Russian, religious sect, migrated to Canada in 1899. A prosperous farming district.

CANORA (1,216) Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. The bluff in the surrounding vicinity abounds in feathered game.

Good Spirit Lake Provincial Park is a few miles south of town. Here, there is an excellent tourist camp close to a beautiful, sandy beach—good swimming, boating and fishing facilities.

Crystal Lake is eighteen miles northwest of Canora. Good tourist camp and cottages may be found here. Supplies are available. Facilities for golf, tennis, dancing, fishing, swimming and boating.

TINY (H.) C.N.R.

BUCHANAN (404) An up-to-date town with good accommodation for tourists.

RAMA (128) C.N.R.

INVERMAY (160) C.N.R.

MARGO (176): Facilities for swimming, boating and fishing at Margo Beach on Fishing Lake.

KUROKI (H.): Cabins are available at Kuroki Beach on Fishing Lake south of the town—dancing, fishing, swimming and boating. Feathered game abounds in the bluffs of this vicinity.

KYLEMORE (H.) C.N.R.

WADENE (600): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. At the junction of highways No. 5 and No. 35. A lively town in a good mixed farming

district. Excellent goose, duck and chicken shooting may be had in the vicinity and forty miles north of the town moose, deer and bear may be found. See Map 25 (*Trip B*).

PASWEGIN (H.): C.N.R.

CLAIR (H.): C.N.R. The Quill Lakes are south of the town—feathered game. Ponass Lake, providing good fishing and shooting, is north of this point.

QUILL LAKE (286): A thriving town.

WIMMER (H.).

WATSON (387): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. At the junction of highways No. 5 and No. 6. C.N.R. and C.P.R. See (*Trip A*) Map 25.

ENGELFIELD (119), ST. GREGOR (93): C.N.R.

MUENSTER (105): C.N.R. A small town offering good accommodation. A Roman Catholic college is located here.

HUMBOLDT (1,959): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. A progressive town in the heart of a prosperous mixed farming, dairying and stock raising district. Excellent hotel accommodation, as well as facilities for golf, tennis and other indoor and outdoor recreations. Prairie chicken, grouse, partridge, ducks and geese are plentiful.

A good gravelled road leads from Humboldt north on highway No. 5 to **Waldeea Lake**—cottages for rent. Sandy beach and good camp ground. Trees surround shore. Restaurant. Supplies brought daily by farmers. Water delivered from town. Wild fruits—saskatoons and raspberries.

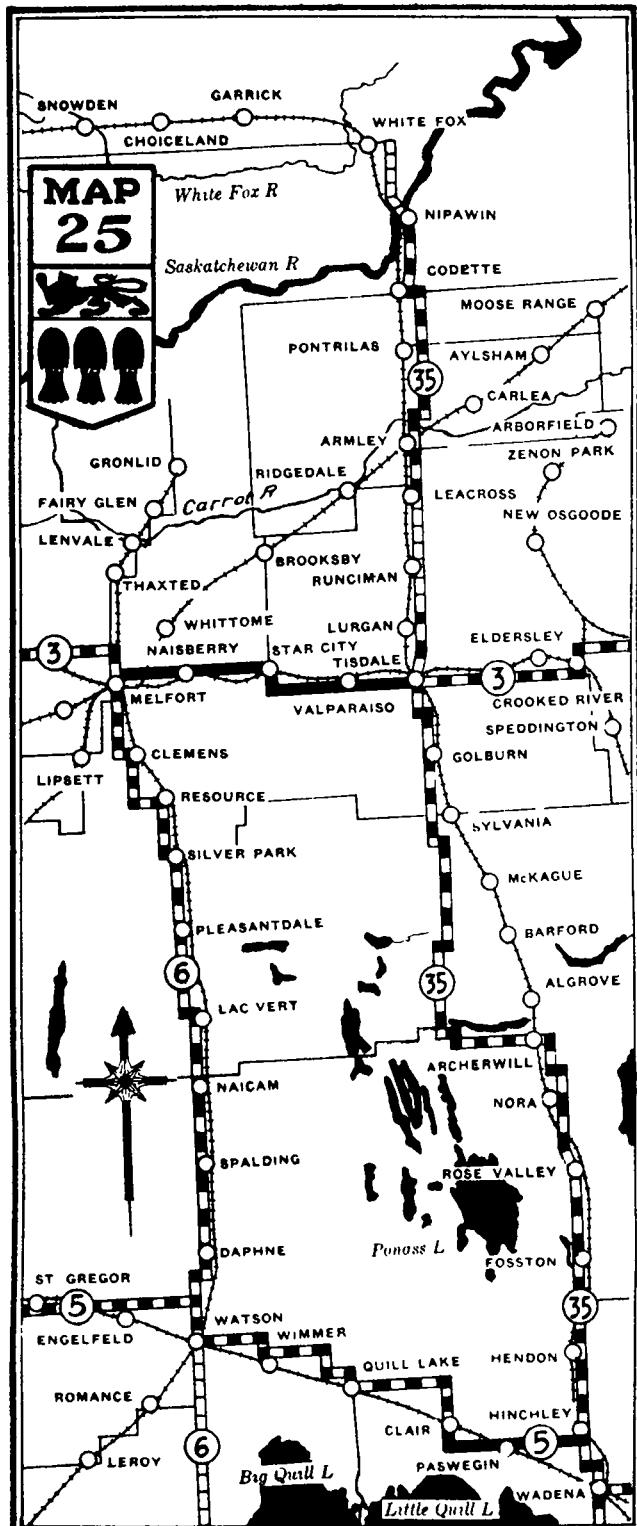
Stoney Lake is four miles south on highway No. 5—cottages to rent; good fishing and bathing.

BRUNO (478): Thriving town with modern conveniences.

DANA (H.): C.N.R. Near the junction of highways No. 5 and No. 2.



Typical Northern Bull Moose



WATSON — WHITE FOX

129 Miles

MAP 25 (TRIP A)

MILEAGE FROM WATSON AND WHITE FOX

	W	WF		W	WF		W	WF
Watson	..	129	Clemens	..	50	73	Runciman	..
Daphne	..	8	Melfort	..	56	73	Leacross	..
Spalding	..	15	Naisberry	..	62	67	Armley	..
Naicam	21	108	Star City	..	68	61	Codette	..
Pleasantdale	33	96	Valparaiso	..	76	33	Nipawin	..
Silver Park	39	90	Tisdale	..	82	47	White Fox	..
Resource	..	14		83				129

The country from Watson to White Fox is bluffy and abounds in small game—ducks, chicken, partridge. One of the very best mixed farming districts in Saskatchewan. In the fall months deer may be seen in almost any part of this area. It is a natural breeding place for ducks because of the countless number of sloughs and poplar bluffs.

WATSON (387): Highway No. 5 runs west from here to Humboldt, and south and east to Wadena. Intersection of the C.N.R. and C.P.R. Tourist camp—parking, cooking facilities, good water. The highway parallels the railway line practically all the way to Melfort.

DAPHNE (H.), SPALDING (92).

NAICAM (234): See Lac Vert for particulars relating to Silver Beach summer resort. There is a good hotel here and other conveniences for the tourist.

LAC VERT (H.).: One mile east of here is the summer resort of Silver Beach—meals served, limited rooming accommodation. Excellent sandy beach and bathing facilities. Good camp ground with plenty of shade trees. Filling station. Supplies procurable from resident farmers. Wild fruit. Good drinking water. Tennis court and dance pavilion. Boats available.

PLEASANTDALE (H.).: This district has been known as Pleasant Valley.

SILVER PARK (H.).: The summer resort of Stoney Lake Beach may be reached from here on highway No. 6. Lake twenty miles from railway station. A few cottages for rent. Restaurant. Bathing conditions fair. Good camp sites surrounded by heavy timber. Supplies obtainable from local farmers. Wild berries. Good drinking water. Boats available. The beach's popularity is due to the excellent fishing it offers. Pike and pickerel are plentiful.

RESOURCE (H.).: The highway turns east from here, and then north.

CLEMENS (H.).

MELFORT (1,866): This is one of the largest towns in the province, it serves what is known as the famous Carrot River Valley, noted for the richness of its soil and its suitability for all branches of the farming industry. Here may be found all the modern conveniences of an up-to-date urban centre—excellent hotels, garages, restaurants, stores, etc. One mile from the town is a very attractive, modern camping ground and summer resort with a resident caretaker—swimming, boating, etc.

Melfort is at the junction of highway No. 6 with No. 3, running west to St. Louis, there joining with No. 2, running north to Prince Albert. No. 3 runs east from here to Tisdale.

There are many lakes in the district, accessible over good auto roads from here. Goods roads run as far north as the Saskatchewan River Ferry.

NAISBERRY (H.).

STAR CITY (576): A thriving town with modern conveniences serving an excellent district.

VALPARAISO (96).

TISDALE (1,103): Tourist camp—parking, cooking facilities and good water. Highway No. 35 runs north from here to Nipawin on the Saskatchewan River. No. 3 runs east to Crooked River. The town provides conveniences for tourists—hotels, restaurants, etc.

RUNCIMAN (H.), LEACROSS (H.).

ARMLEY (H.): The highway crosses the C.N.R. at this point.

PONTRILAS (H.).

CODETTE (191): Here are the usual conveniences of an urban centre.

NIPAWIN (580): On the Saskatchewan River, crossed by a splendid bridge. Here are all the modern conveniences of an up-to-date urban centre. In the surrounding district there are many resorts where camping, fishing and bathing may be enjoyed.

WHITE FOX (H.): Torch River is eight miles from here on a good road to the beach. Fairly good cottages for rent. Good beach and bathing facilities. Camp ground with shade trees. Post office and filling station. Service from country store for supplies. Wild fruit. Good drinking water. Boats available. Plenty of pickerel.

This village is the terminal of highway No. 35. Many good roads, however, radiate from here to resorts for fishing, shooting and bathing. See Map 12.



On the Way to Meadow Lake

WADENA — TISDALE

76 Miles

MAP 25 (TRIP B)

MILEAGE FROM WADENA AND TISDALE

	W	T		W	T		W	T
Wadena	76		Fosston	18	58	Archerwill	38	38
Hinchley	4	72	Rose Valley	25	51	Tisdale	76	
Hendon	10	66	Nora	32	44			

WADENA (600): For particulars of highway No. 5, Wadena to Watson, see Map 24. No. 5 runs east to Canora, Kamsack and the Manitoba boundary. A tourist camp—parking, cooking facilities and good water. Intersection of C.N.R. and C.P.R. A very good urban

center with all modern conveniences. Good hotels, restaurant, garages, etc., for the accommodation of visitors.

Little Quill Lake lies a short distance to the southwest, a rendezvous for all kinds of feathered game.

HINCHLEY (H.): Here highway No. 5, from Watson, joins No. 35.

HENDON (H.), FOSSTON (H.): Twelve miles east of Fosston, and twenty-eight miles northeast of Wadena, is the thriving town of **KELVINGTON**, maintaining a very nice auto camp providing plenty of space, cooking facilities and good water. Here reliable information may be had relating to the large territory lying east, west and north of the town, in which are a large number of lakes—Little Nut, Big Nut, Greenwater, Marean, etc.—all providing the best of hunting and fishing. The town of Kelvington is a railway terminal, in one of the newer settled districts, and already enjoys the conveniences of an up-to-date urban centre.

ROSE VALLEY (H.), NORA (H.): West of these towns there is a network of many lakes, one of the most wonderful areas in the province for ducks, chicken, partridge and other feathered game. In the fall, deer are plentiful. Fishing and boating may be enjoyed. There are many places where boats may be secured.

ARCHERWILL (H.): Sixteen miles east of Algove, the next railway station north of here, are **Greenwater Lake** and **Greenwater Park**. The lake and park are twenty-five miles north of Kelvington, at the southwest corner of Porcupine Forest. Here there are facilities for excellent fishing, bathing, boating with sandy beaches. The lake itself is alive with wild fowl. Deer are plentiful; black bear, moose and other wild animals may be seen from time to time. Permanent accommodation for visitors has not yet been made, but there are excellent camp sites. Here, visitors may enjoy the thrills of a country in its wildest state.

SYLVANIA and **COLBURN** are just east of the railway. The former is the center of one of the oldest settlements in the district.

TISDALE (1,103): Here highway No. 35 joins No. 3, running west to Melfort and Prince Albert, and east to Crooked River. See (*Trip A*), *Map 25*.



South Lake, Cypress Hills, by G. J. Tomlinson

CROOKED RIVER — PRINCE ALBERT

128 Miles

MAP 26

MILEAGE FROM CROOKED RIVER AND PRINCE ALBERT

CR PA	CR PA
Crooked River ..	128
Eldersley ..	6
Tisdale ..	15
Valparaiso ..	21
Star City ..	29
Naisberry ..	35
Melfort ..	41
Beatty ..	51
Kinistino ..	64
Weldon ..	74
Brancepeth ..	80
Birch Hills ..	87
St. Louis ..	107
Red Deer Hill ..	99
Hill ..	115
Prince Albert ..	128
Albert ..	128

The section between Crooked River and Prince Albert, traversed by highway No. 3, is a portion of the Carrot River district, one of the best grain growing areas in Saskatchewan. The country north of the road is quite heavily timbered; here, wild game of every description is plentiful. There are many lakes and tributaries of the river in this section offering excellent fishing.

CROOKED RIVER (H.): The land, east and north of here, is heavily wooded and many lumber mills are in operation. Game is plentiful. The terminal of No. 3 highway is at this point but there is a well travelled trail running south and east to Prairie River, south of which there is a large settlement of the veterans of the Great War.

ELDERSLEY (108): C.N.R. A mixed farming district.

TISDALE (1,103): No. 3 highway joins No. 35, running north to Nipawin. See Map 25.

VALPARAISO (96), STAR CITY (576), NAISBERRY (H.), MELFORT (1,866): See Map 25.

BEATTY (109): C.N.R.

KINISTINO (560): C.N.R. A busy town in an excellent district. Good accommodation for visitors.

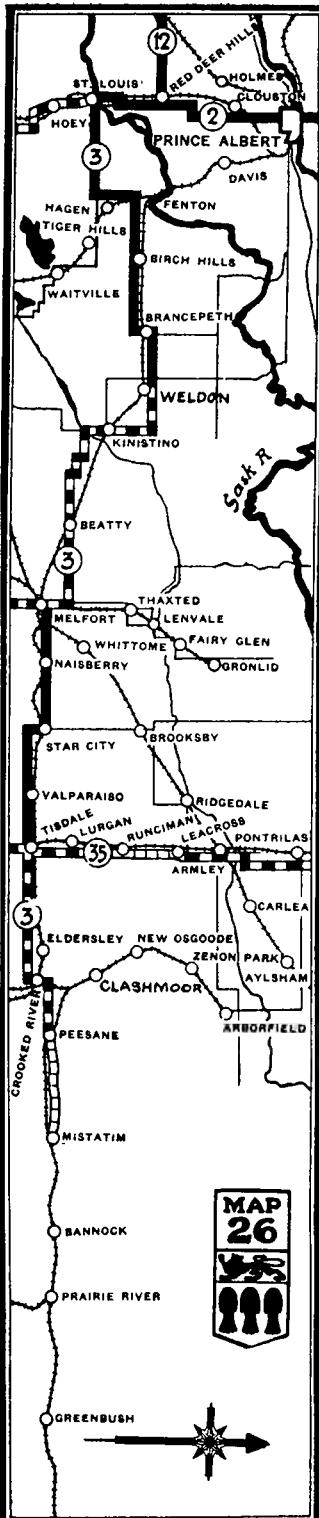
WELDON (187), BRANCEPETH.

BIRCH HILLS (497): A busy town with modern conveniences, including good hotel, for tourists. There is excellent fishing north of here. Fenton Ferry, over the Saskatchewan River, is nine miles west and two miles north, over which is a short route to Prince Albert.

ST. LOUIS (H.): At the junction of highways No. 2 and No. 3. No. 2 runs south to Moose Jaw, and north into Prince Albert.

RED DEER HILL (H.): At the junction of highways No. 2 and No. 12, running to Saskatoon.

PRINCE ALBERT (10,219): See Map 3.



NORTH BATTLEFORD — PRINCE ALBERT

MAP 27

MILEAGE FROM NORTH BATTLEFORD AND PRINCE ALBERT

	NB	PA	NB	PA
North Battleford	144	Leask	76	68
Speers	33	Kilwinning	85	59
Hafford	41	Parksides	93	51
Redberry	47	Shellbrook	102	42
Krydor	56	Prince	113	31
Blaine Lake	67	Albeit		111

This highway passes through a rolling, bluffy country well adapted to mixed farming. Because of the fact that farms are small it is the most densely populated rural portion of the province. The towns on the highway enjoy the business of large territories and are consequently thriving urban centres.

NORTH BATTLEFORD (6,176). See Map 9.

SPEERS (144). **HAFFORD** (339): Both on the C.N.R.

REDBERRY (H.): Not far from the town, is Redberry Lake. Here are good cottages for rent. Bathing facilities, good. Good beach and camp ground with plenty of shade trees. Restaurant and filling station. Supplies securable from farmers and store. Good drinking water. Boats available.

KRYDOR (348). C.N.R. A Doukhobor settlement.

BLAINE LAKE (589). C.N.R.

Monte Carlo Beach is twelve miles from Blaine Lake on highway No. 40. Road leading to lake, fair. Accommodation, fair. Cottages for rent. Bathing facilities and camp ground, fair. Shade trees and sandy beach. Restaurant. Supplies easily secured from farmers. Good drinking water. Wild fruits—saskatoons, strawberries, etc. Jackfish plentiful.

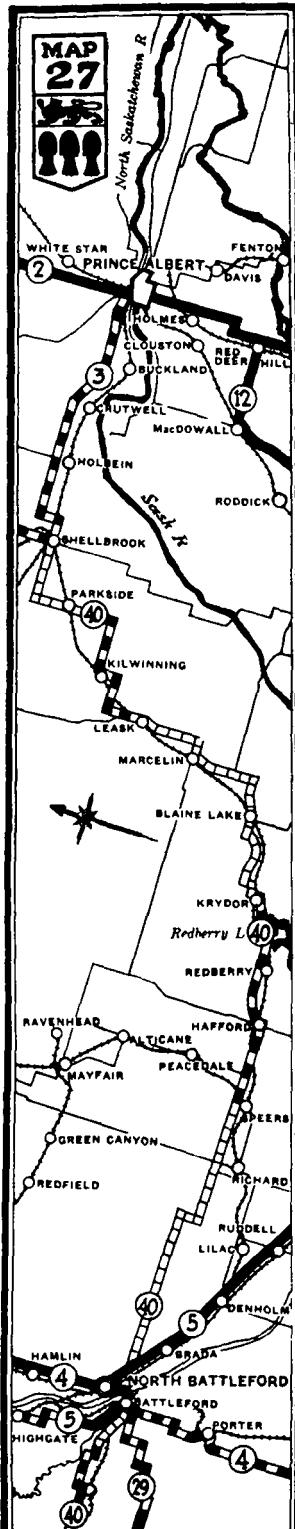
MARCELIN (388). One of the oldest settled districts. Most of the people are of French descent.

LEASK (221): C.N.R. Good hotel.

KILWINNING (H.), **PARKSIDE** (185).

SHELLBROOK (497): At the junction of highways No. 3 and No. 40. For 31 miles from here to Prince Albert, the highway is marked No. 3 and No. 40. Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. An abundance of feathered game may be found in the vicinity. Good accommodation for tourists. See Map 28.

PRINCE ALBERT (10,219): See Map 3.



SHELLBROOK — BIG RIVER

62 Miles

MAP 28

MILEAGE FROM SHELLBROOK AND BIG RIVER

	S BR	S BR	
Shellbrook	62	Eldred	42 20
Canwood	19 43	Dumble	50 12
Polwarth	27 35	Bodmin	56 6
Debden	36 26	Big River	62

There is considerable bush, sheltering small and feathered game, in the area of the province represented by Map 28. Numerous lakes are located in this district, all providing good fishing.

SHELLBROOK (497): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. At the junction of highways No. 3 and No. 40. A prosperous town affording good accommodation for tourists. Feathered game is plentiful in this vicinity.

Round Lake may be reached over highway No. 3 from Shellbrook. Sixteen miles northwest of Prince Albert. Cottages for rent. Quiet beach featured as a residential resort. Supplies easily procured and wild fruit plentiful. Fair fishing.

CANWOOD (267): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water.

POLWARTH (H.): C.N.R.

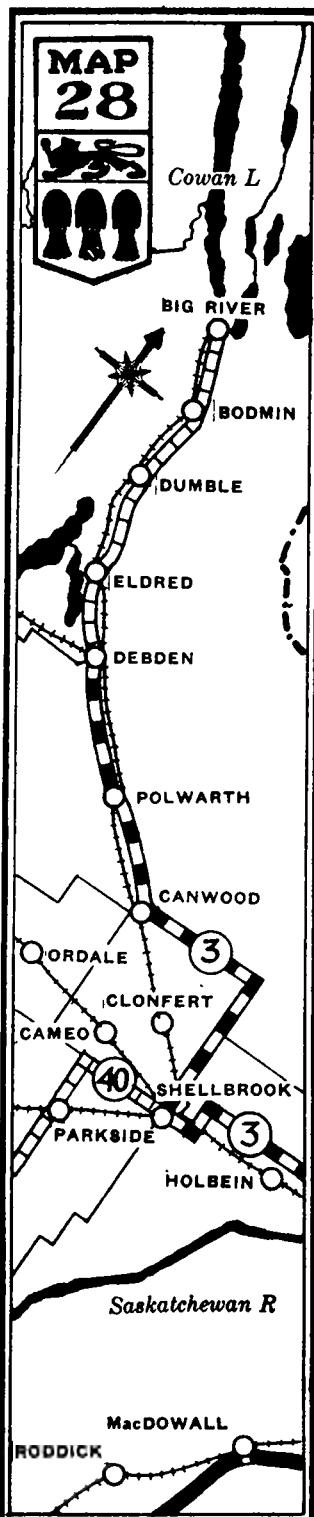
DEBDEN (174): **Bitter Lake**, fifteen miles northwest, contains certain medicinal properties and is rapidly becoming a popular health resort. Good facilities for bathing and boating. In the same vicinity is **Deep Lake**, where splendid pike, pickerel and whitefish may be enjoyed.

Debden Beach, on Devil's Lake, is nine miles west of Debden on highway No. 3. Good dirt road leading to beach. Sandy beach and good camp ground. Filling station, restaurant, post office. Farm produce easily secured from farmers. All kinds of wild fruit. Good drinking water. Jackfish plentiful.

ELDRED (H.): C.N.R. Keg Lake, not far distant, provides good fishing.

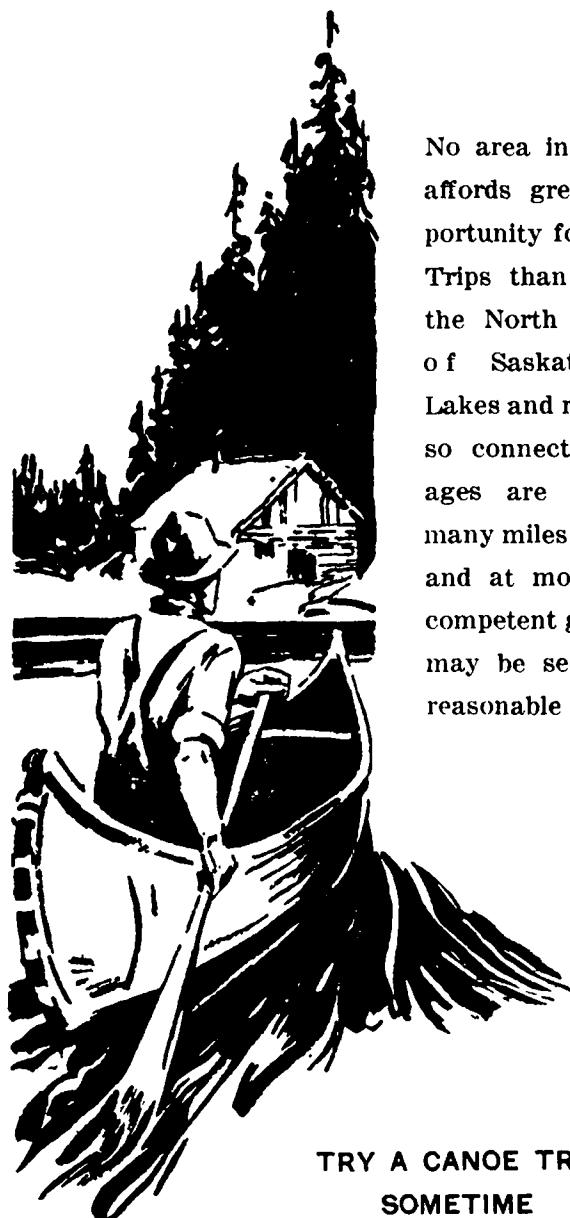
DUMBLE (H.), **BODMIN** (H.): Between these towns are many lakes—good fishing.

BIG RIVER (426): The terminus of highway No. 13 and the C.N.R. railway. A base for hunters of big game. An airway base is also located here. The surrounding country is heavily wooded and abounds in game. There are also many large lakes—all teeming with fish. There is a direct road from Big River to Green Lake. There is also



connection to Green Lake by canoe. Big River is one of the depots where outfitting for the north country is completed. It is a headquarters for big game hunters. See Map 12.

CANOE TRIPS



No area in Canada affords greater opportunity for Canoe Trips than that in the North Country of Saskatchewan. Lakes and rivers are so connected portages are few for many miles of travel and at most bases competent guides may be secured at reasonable cost.

TRY A CANOE TRIP
SOMETIME

SWIFT CURRENT — BIGGAR

136 Miles

MAP 29

MILEAGE FROM SWIFT CURRENT AND BIGGAR

	SC	B	SC	B
Swift Current	136	Elrose	75	61
Stewart Valley	22	114	Rosetown	100
Sask. Landing	33	103	Biggar	136
Kyle	48	88		

From Swift Current to Biggar, over the old Memorial Battleford trail, used before railways were built across the prairies, is an interesting journey. During the rebellion of '85, transport trains and troops marched along this route and, later, mail and commercial coaches travelled over this historic trail upon which, even now, since an excellent highway has been developed, many of the old landmarks are distinguishable. Travelling north from Swift Current, the motorist crosses the Saskatchewan River at Saskatchewan Landing where one of the first western ferries was put into operation by the Dominion Government. The land north of the landing is known as the Goose Lake wheat plain, a good farming district.

SWIFT CURRENT (5,464): See Map 6. Twelve miles north of Swift Current, highway No. 32 joins No. 4. No. 32 runs northwest to Empress. See Map 36.

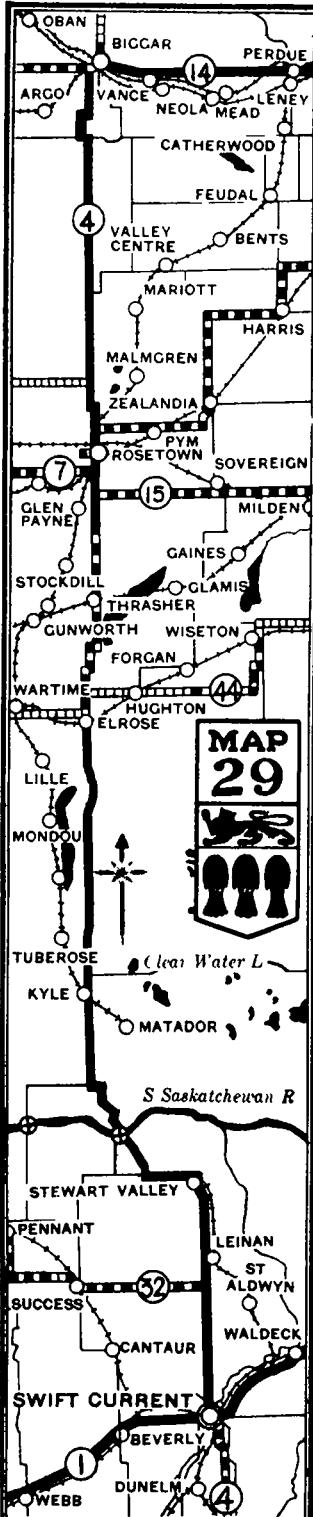
STEWART VALLEY (H.) C.P.R. A thriving town in a first class farming district. The highway turns west here, then northwest to the Saskatchewan River.

SASKATCHEWAN LANDING (H.). Here, the ferry crosses the river. The valley is interesting—camping grounds; wild fruit in abundance.

KYLE (182): Clearwater Lake is nine miles northeast of here. It is one of the best appointed summer resorts in the open prairie sections of the province. Several cottages for rent. Good restaurant. Excellent beach. Ample camping grounds, well treed. Fish—mostly bass. Boats available. Supplies may be purchased. Filling station. Wild berries—saskatoons. Good spring water.

ELROSE (320): At the junction of highways No 4 and No. 44, running west to the Alberta boundary. See Map 35.

ROSETOWN (1,602): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. A prosperous town in a good farming district. At the junction of highways No. 7, No. 4 and No. 15. No. 7 runs



west to Alberta and then northeast to Saskatoon. No. 15, east to Outlook.

BIGGAR (2,443): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. A thriving town in a mixed farming and ranching district. A chain of mineral lakes lie west of the town and are being commercially exploited. At the junction of highways No. 4 and No. 14. A C.N.R. divisional point. No. 14 runs east to Saskatoon, and west to Macklin.

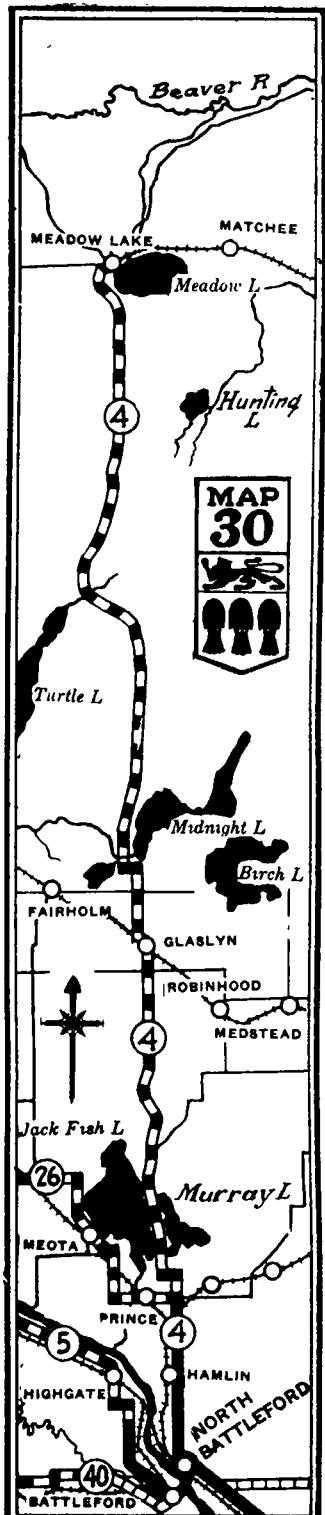


THE WHOPPERS ARE CAUGHT IN SASKATCHEWAN



Practically every lake in the Province of Saskatchewan contains fish in large numbers. Pike, pickerel and perch are more plentiful in Southern sections. Although whitefish is a commercial matter in the Great North lakes, the Lake Trout of the north is the "King Fish" of them all; fifty pounders and bigger are frequently caught with line and pole . . . the sport of a life time.

PLAN TO CATCH THE WHOPPERS



NORTH BATTLEFORD — MEADOW LAKE

105 Miles

MAP 30

MILEAGE FROM NORTH BATTLEFORD AND MEADOW LAKE

	NB ML	NB ML
North		Glaslyn
Battleford	105	Meadow
Hamlin	8	Lake
Cochin	21	105
	31	

The trip from North Battleford to Meadow Lake is made through a well treed country where game and migratory birds thrive in abundance. There are many lakes in this area affording excellent fishing; the district may well be termed a "sportsman's paradise."

NORTH BATTLEFORD (6,176): See Map 9.

HAMLIN (H.): Excellent mixed farming district. It is a beautiful drive between Murray Lake and Jackfish Lake to the next town. "The Narrows."

COCHIN (H.): Good road from Meota or Prince on highway No. 26 to Cochin Beach—cottages for rent. Bathing facilities, fair. Beach, good. Camp ground, good. Plenty of shade trees. Restaurant, filling station, post office and stores. Boats available. Wild fruit—saskatoons, cherries, etc. Good drinking water and ice. Small dance pavilion. Fish plentiful—pickerel, jackfish, whitefish.

Jackfish Lakes and Murray Lakes are easily reached. They are situated twenty miles north of North Battleford and provide one of the best attractions in the province for tourists. Here are beautiful sandy beaches and plenty of trees; whitefish, pike, perch and pickerel.

There is also a good road to Turtle Lake. Fair rooming accommodation. Good cottages for rent. Good bathing facilities with beautiful sandy beach. Good camp ground with shade trees. Restaurant, filling station and store. Supplies easily secured. Wild fruit. Good drinking water. Boats available. Whitefish plentiful.

Day's Beach is also easily accessible. Good beach and camp ground. Good drinking water. Shade trees, plentiful. This is not a public beach and accommodation is private. Fish—jackfish, pickerel, whitefish.

This is one of the most beautiful and well appointed summer resort districts in Saskatchewan.

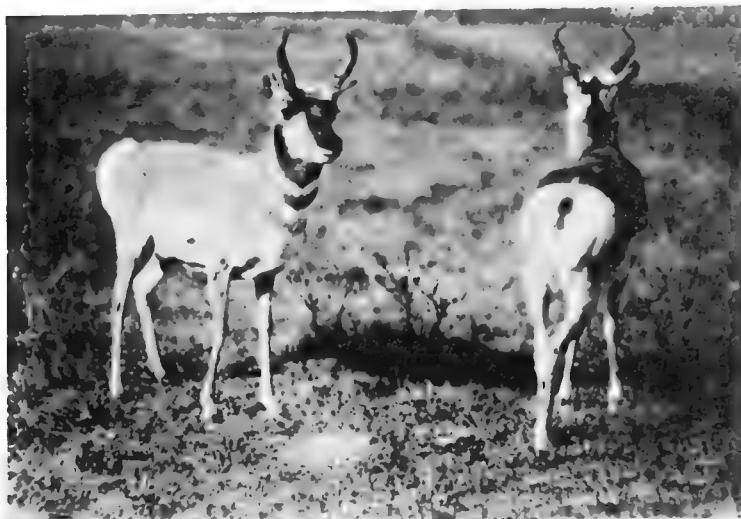
GLASLYN (153): C.N.R. There is a wonderful stretch of excellent mixed farming land between Cochin and

Glaslyn. From Glaslyn to Meadow Lake, is one of the most pleasing drives in the province, passing Midnight Lake on the right, through a wide stretch of muskeg, up a gradual grade to the "Hog's Back," and down through a forest of evergreens, pine, spruce, alder and the most beautiful birch ever grown. There is an excellent highway every mile of the way.

MEADOW LAKE (438): C.P.R. from Prince Albert. The terminal of the highway. Good hunting of small and big game. Multitudes of migratory birds. Numerous lakes in the district teem with fish.

Meadow Lake is one of the newest towns in Saskatchewan, still growing rapidly; it is a depot for supplies for settlers in a very large territory.

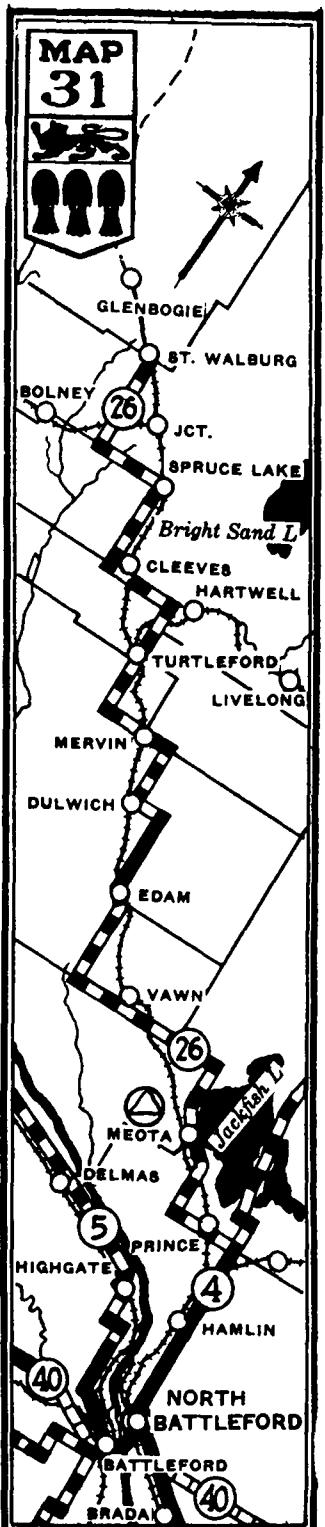
Beaver River Valley lies to the north, accessible over well beaten trails. See Map 12.



Antelope in the Open



THE Saskatchewan River is not bridged at all points crossed by provincial highways. There is, however, a complete, safe and convenient ferry service at all crossings. Each ferry is in charge of competent ferrymen so that the tourist may rest well assured that no danger or delay will be met in making the journey through the Province. Ferry service is free.



NORTH BATTLEFORD — ST. WALBURG

98 Miles

MAP 31

MILEAGE FROM NORTH BATTLEFORD AND ST. WALBURG

	NB	SW	NB	SW
N. Battleford	98		Dulwich	58 40
Hamlin	8	90	Mervin	64 34
Prince	17	81	Turtelford	71 27
Meota	26	72	Cleevies	79 19
Vann	39	59	Spruce Lake	87 11
Edam	49	49	St. Walburg	98

The section of Saskatchewan represented by this map is quite heavily wooded and mixed farming is the principal industry. An abundance of feathered game inhabits this area, and in numerous lakes fish are found in abundance.

NORTH BATTLEFORD (6,176): See Map 9. For particulars relating to Battleford, just across the river, see Map 32.

HAMILIN (H.), PRINCE (H.): C.N.R. crossing.

MEOTA (262): A thriving town enjoying all modern conveniences. Meota Beach is on Jackfish Lake, near highways No. 26 and No. 4. Good road to beach. Half a mile from railway station. Accommodation good. Hotel. Cottages for rent. Excellent beach. Good camp ground. Store, restaurant, drug store, post office, garage and filling station. Wild fruits—saskatoons, cherries, gooseberries, etc. Good drinking water. Boats available. Good dance pavilion. Fish plentiful—pickerel, jackfish, whitefish.

Day's Beach may be reached on a good earth road from Meota or Prince on highway No. 26. Eight miles from either station. Good beach and camp ground. Good drinking water. Shade trees, plentiful. This is not a public beach and accommodation is private. Fish—jackfish, pickerel, whitefish.

Jackfish Lake and **Murray Lake** are easily reached. They are situated twenty miles north of North Battleford and provide one of the best attractions in the province for tourists. Here are beautiful sandy beaches and plenty of trees; whitefish, pike, perch and pickerel.

VAWN (74): C.N.R. crossing near this point.

EDAM (210): C.N.R. crossing here.

DULWICH (H.).

MERVIN (232): C.N.R. crossing here. Grounds for parking and camping only.



The "Mountie" Shows the Way

TURTLEFORD (325): A prosperous town in a good district. Turtle Lake, two and a half miles from Livelong, is situated between highways No. 26 and No. 4. Good road to beach. Fair rooming accommodation. Good cottages for rent. Good bathing facilities with beautiful sandy beach. Good camp ground with shade trees. Restaurant, filling station and store. Supplies easily secured. Wild fruit. Good drinking water. Boats available. Whitefish plentiful.

CLEEVES (H.): C.N.R. crossing at this point.

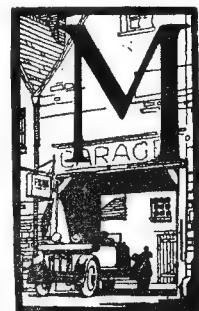
SPRUCE LAKE (127): Good camping grounds.

Bright Sand Lake lies to the west of Turtle Lake and the town of St. Walburg on the Canadian National Railway; about eight miles by three—whitefish, pickerel and pike.

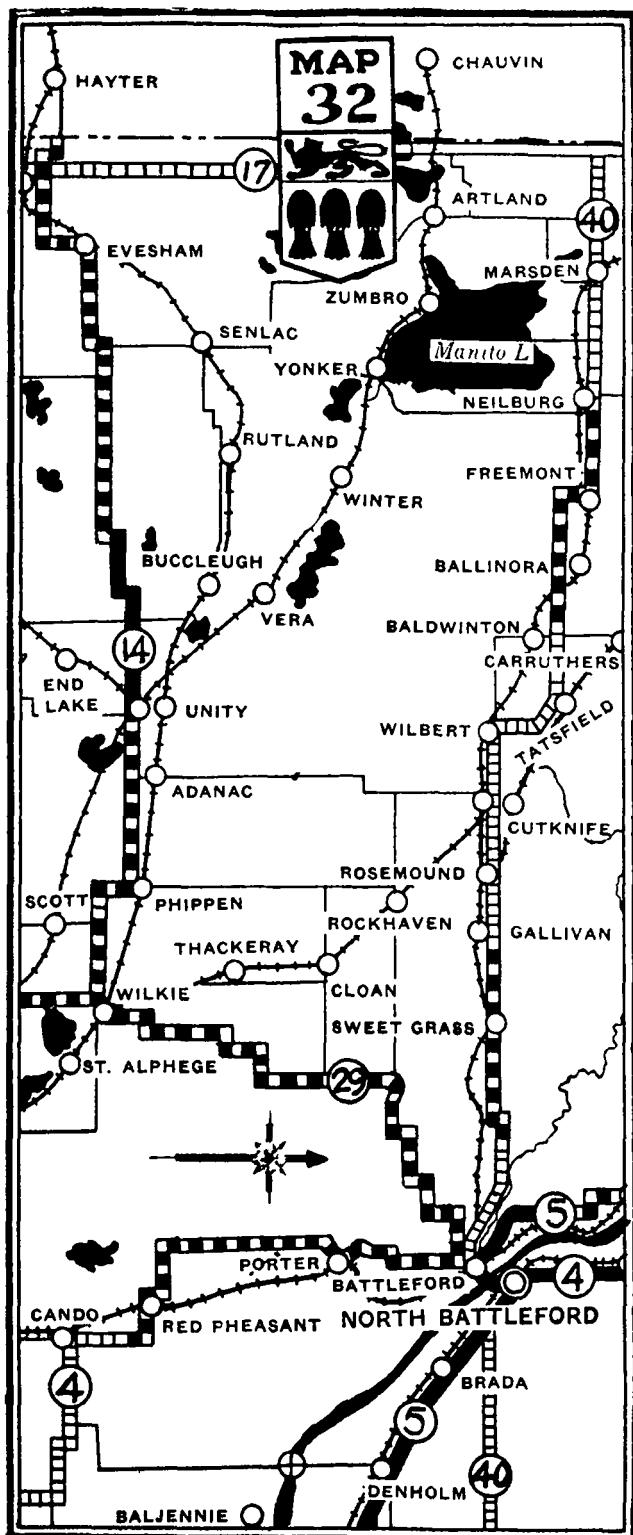
ST. WALBURG (400): Terminal of the highway. The surrounding area is quite heavily wooded and offers good hunting for feathered game.

Loon Lake is north of St. Walburg on highway No. 26. Good road to lake which is thirty-five miles from railway station. Accommodation at Loon Lake Settlement, one-half mile from lake. Two cottages for rent. Camp sites obtainable. Heavy bush surrounds lake. Restaurant, drug store, post office, garage and filling station. Supplies obtained from local farmers. Boats available. All northern fruits. All facilities mentioned are at Settlement one-half mile distant. Fish fairly plentiful—jackfish, pickerel, whitefish.

Perch Lake may be reached on a good road from Silver Park on highway No. 6. Eight miles from railway station. Accommodation fair. Two or three cottages for rent. Good drinking water. Wild berries. Boats available.



ANY well equipped garages and service stations are located here and there over the whole Province of Saskatchewan. On the provincial highways there is scarcely a stretch of over ten miles without provision for competent garage service. A comprehensive list of garages and filling stations may be secured upon request to the Saskatchewan Motor Club.



NORTH BATTLEFORD — MACKLIN

107 Miles

MAP 32

(TRIP A)

MILEAGE FROM NORTH BATTLEFORD AND MACKLIN

	NB	M		NB	M		NB	M		
N. Battleford	-	107	Phippen	.	52	55	Evesham	-	96	11
Battleford	-	3	104	Adanac	.	60	47	Macklin	-	107
Wilkie	-	43	61	Unity	.	64	43			

The district, represented by Map 32, is a rolling prairie with numerous bluffs. Prairie chicken and partridge may be found all along this line in abundance. There are numerous lakes in the area.

NORTH BATTLEFORD (6,176): See Map 9.

BATTLEFORD (1,131): Good camping grounds; excellent duck and prairie chicken shooting.

Coming up from the south to "Old" Battleford, the motorist passes through an almost treeless, rolling prairie—save for the scattered poplar bluff affording shelter for countless flocks of prairie chicken and partridge; it is also a natural breeding ground for wild duck, because of the many water holes and sloughs. About 12 miles from the city the Eagle Hills are approached. The winding road for the remainder of the journey is one of the most beautiful trips in the province. Soon, the city is seen in the valley of the Saskatchewan at the confluence with Battle River.

"Old" Battleford was at one time the capital city of the old North West; its history is closely connected with the early days of Canada's Great West. Here are many places of historic note and scenic beauty. The river is spanned by two beautiful bridges. The Provincial Hospital for the mentally ill is situated on the north bank; its group of imposing buildings with beautiful surroundings is something of great interest to the visitor. North Battleford is just over the river. "Old" Battleford was closely connected with the events of the Rebellion of 1885. In the city park there is a cairn and tablet to commemorate the events of those troublesome times. From here, many places of historic interest may be reached easily.

WILKIE (1,260): Camping grounds, cabins, huts, cooking facilities and water. C.P.R. crossing. At the junction of highways No. 14 and No. 29. A thriving town in a good farming district.

PHIPPEN (H.), **ADANAC** (59).

UNITY (832): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. A prosperous prairie urban centre.

EVESHAM (H.).

MACKLIN (518): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. At the junction of highways No. 17 and No. 14. Unfortunately the name is omitted on the map. It is the next station on the C.P.R. west of Evesham.

Macklin summer resort may be reached on a good road from Macklin on highway No. 31. Accommodation fair. Hotels and rooming houses. Sandy beach. Good camp ground. Shade trees, plentiful. Restaurant, drug store, post office, filling station and garage. Good drinking water. Supplies easily secured from town, one-half mile. Saskatoons and chokecherries. Some perch fishing.



BATTLEFORD — ALBERTA BORDER

80 Miles

MAP 32

(TRIP B)

MILEAGE FROM BATTLEFORD AND ALBERTA BORDER

	B	AB		B	AB		B	AB		
Battleford		80	Tatsfield		42	38	Neilburg		63	17
Sweet Grass	17	63	Ballinora		51	29	Marsden		71	9
Cutknife	32	48	Freemont		57	23	Alberta Border		80	
Wilbert		37	43							

BATTLEFORD (1,131): Good camping grounds. Duck and prairie chicken are abundant. Among the earliest settled districts in the province. See previous notes on Map 32.

SWEET GRASS (H.), **GALLIVAN** (H.).

CUTKNIFE (341): Camping grounds. At Cutknife battlefield, on the Battle River, about 12 miles away, a cairn and tablet is erected on the summit of Knife Hill on Poundmaker's Indian Reserve, marking the site of the battle between Colonel Otter's troops and the Indians under Poundmaker during the rebellion of 1885, when the militia was forced to retreat after suffering considerable casualties. This was also the scene of a dramatic incident of 1884 when hostilities between the Mounted Police and Indians are said to have been averted by the courage and tact of William Mackay, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company.

WILBERT (H.), **TATSFIELD** (H.).

BALLINORA (H.): C.P.R. crossing near this point.

FREEMONT (H.).

NEILBURG (H.): Manito Lake lies to the south.

MARSDEN (118): C.P.R. crossing. A matchless shooting ground is to be found in the vicinity of Manito Lake, south of Marsden and Neilburg, where ducks and geese congregate in great flocks. The country about the lake is a popular resort for prairie chicken. Here too, there are sandy bathing beaches; some fishing, boating, many trees along the banks and district surrounding. It is one of the largest lakes in the settled portion of the province.

THE
WESTERN
RODEO
IS A FEATURE
OF
SUMMER
SPORTS
AT MANY POINTS
IN
SASKATCHEWAN



SASKATOON — COMPEER

164 Miles

MAP 33

MILEAGE FROM SASKATOON AND COMPEER

	S	C	S	C
Saskatoon	...	164	Springwater	86 78
Grandora	15	149	Kelfield	98 66
Asquith	26	138	Kerrobert	122 42
Juniata	32	132	Superb	138 26
Kinley	39	125	Major	145 19
Perdue	44	120	Fusilier	154 10
Vance	58	106	Court	159 5
Biggar	64	100	Compeer	164

The area of Saskatchewan represented by this map is part of the northern fringe of the Goose Lake plain, and the rolling country is suited for grain growing, ranching and mixed farming. Many lakes and poplar bluffs dot the countryside, affording shelter for an abundance of feathered game.

SASKATOON (44,663): See Map 3.

GRANDORA (H.).

ASQUITH (284): C.P.R. and C.N.R. intersect at this point. An up-to-date urban centre with modern conveniences.

JUNIATA (H.), KINLEY (117).

PERDUE (349). Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water.

VANCE (H.).

BIGGAR (2,443): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. Is a divisional point on the C.N.R.; the C.P.R. also passes through the town. At the junction of highways No. 4 and No. 14. In the vicinity is a chain of lakes containing large deposits of sodium sulphate.

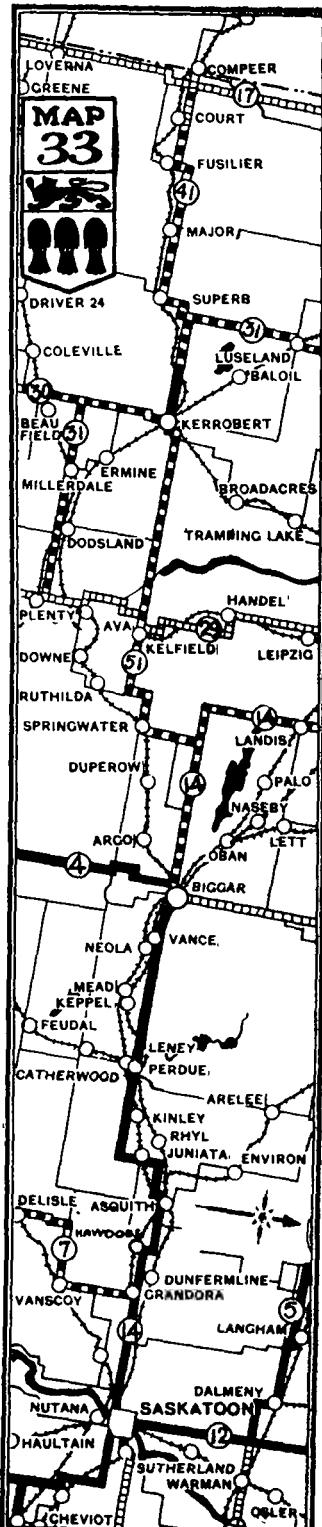
Lizard Beach is on a good road, No. 14, from Biggar. Cottages for rent. Accommodation fair. Sandy beach, good camp ground and shade trees. Filling station and post office. Supplies obtained from post office store. Wild fruit plentiful. Good drinking water. Boats available.

Wilson Beach is near here, on highway No. 14. Good road to beach. Fair accommodation. Cottages for rent. Shade trees and good camp ground. All kinds of berries. Good drinking water. Farm produce secured from resident farmers. Boats available.

SPRINGWATER (178).

KELFIELD (108): At the junction of highways No. 51 and No. 29, running north to Wilkie and Saskatoon.

KERROBERT (896): Camping facilities and water. Poplar bluffs in the surrounding vicinity provide shelter



for feathered game. Splendid tennis courts and golf links. At the junction with highway No. 30, running south to Kindersley. A town with excellent hotel and restaurant accommodation for tourists.

**SUPERB (H.), MAJOR (137), FUSILIER (H.), COURT (H.),
COMPEER (H.).**



Often those who are least to blame suffer most.
Drive Carefully.

HANLEY — ALSASK

180 Miles

MAP 34

MILEAGE FROM HANLEY AND ALSASK

	H	A	H	A
Hanley	180		Fiske	103 77
Broderick	29	151	D'Arcy	109 71
Outlook	35	145	Netherhill	123 57
Denny	41	139	Beadle	129 51
Milden	57	123	Kindersley	136 44
Sovereign	66	114	Flaxcombe	155 25
Rosetown	81	99	Marengo	163 17
McGee	95	85	Merid	175 5
			Alsask	180

The district represented by Map 34 is a portion of the fertile Goose Lake district.

HANLEY (373): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. An up-to-date urban centre. Excellent wheat raising district.

BRODERICK (122): C.P.R. crossing near this point.

OUTLOOK (735): Occupies a commanding position above the banks of the Saskatchewan River. Facilities are available for shooting, fishing, bathing and hunting. Good camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. A bridge over the Saskatchewan River is (1936) under construction.

DENNY (H.).

MILDEN (196): Camping grounds. C.P.R. A prosperous urban center.

ROSETOWN (1,602): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. At the junction of highways No. 7 and No. 4, running south to Swift Current and the Montana boundary, and north to Battleford and Meadow Lake. A prosperous town in the fertile Goose Lake wheat district. Served by C.P.R. and C.N.R. Excellent hotels.

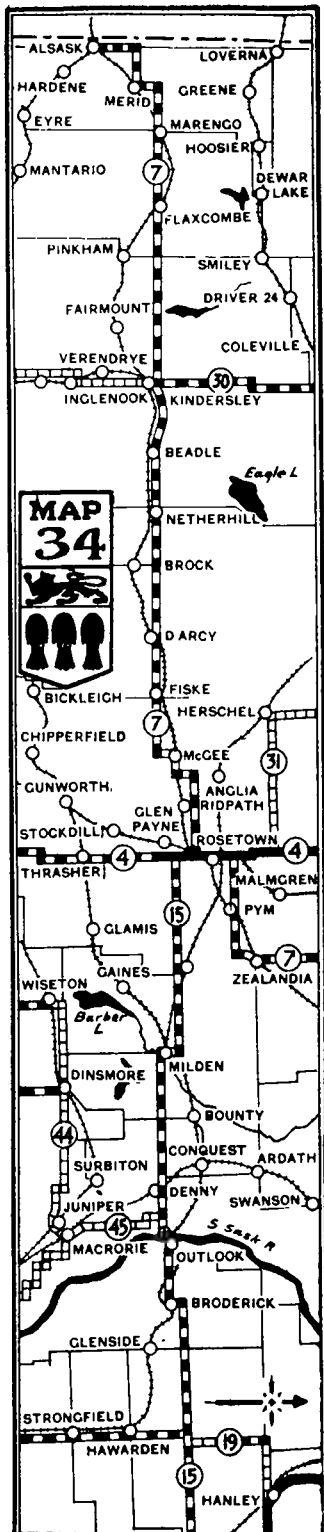
MC GEE (82), **FISKE** (H.), **D'ARCY** (H.), **NETHERHILL** (124), **BEADLE** (H.): Good shooting in the districts surrounding all of these towns.

KINDERSLEY (1,070): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. At the junction of highways No. 30 and No. 7. C.N.R. This is an excellent town enjoying all modern conveniences, including well managed hotels.

FLAXCOMBE (106): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. C.N.R.

MARENGO (91), MERID (H.).

ALSASK (299): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. C.N.R. On the boundary line between Saskatchewan and Alberta. A thriving town with good hotel.



ELROSE—ALBERTA BORDER

97 Miles

MAP 35

MILEAGE FROM ELROSE AND ALBERTA BORDER

	E AB	E AB	
Elrose	97	Madison	52
Wartime	7	Glidden	59
Greenan	13	Mantario	84
Plato	22	Eyre	75
Eston	35	Alberta Br	90
Snipe Lake	42		7
	55		

The strip of country indicated on this map is slightly rolling and well adapted to grain growing. Hungarian partridge may be found in large numbers all along the line.

ELROSE (320): At the junction of highways No. 44 and No. 4, running south to Swift Current. Clearwater Lake is easily reached from Kyle on highway No. 4. Several cottages for rent. Good restaurant. Excellent beach. Ample camping grounds, well treed. Fish—mostly bass. Boats available. Supplies may be purchased. Filling station. Wild berries—saskatoons. Good spring water.

WARTIME (H.): C.N.R.

GREENAN (H.): C.N.R. The highway turns south at this point.

PLATO (159): Hotel accommodation.

ESTON (584): C.N.R. A prosperous town serving an excellent wheat farming district. Good hotel.

SNIPE LAKE (H.): C.N.R.

MADISON (104): C.N.R. The highway turns west just north of here.

GLIDDEN (127): C.N.R. At the junction of highways No. 30 and No. 44; No. 30, running south across the Saskatchewan River (ferry) and on to Lumsden; it runs north to Kindersley and Kerrobert.

EATONIA (240): A mile and a half south of the main line; good road into town. A thriving town with good hotel accommodation. Excellent farming district.

LAPORTE (H.): A little way off the highway; good road into town.

MANTARIO (57): Sandy district from here to the Alberta boundary.

EYRE (H.): Four miles to highway No. 17, which runs north to Alask, and south to Empress.



SWIFT CURRENT—EMPRESS

147 Miles

MAP 36

MILEAGE FROM SWIFT CURRENT AND EMPRESS

	SC	E	SC	E
Swift Current	147	Lancer	84	63
Success	25	122	Portreeve	91
Pennant	37	110	Lemsford	97
Battrum	42	105	Sceptre	105
Cabri	53	94	Prelate	111
Shackleton	65	82	Leader	119
Abbey	74	73	Alberta Br.	143
			Empress	147

This portion of the province is an excellent wheat growing district. Considerable feathered game in this area.

SWIFT CURRENT (5,464): See Map 6.

SUCCESS (142): C.P.R. Open prairie and quite level.

PENNANT (240): C.P.R. Open prairie and quite level.

BATTRUM (H.): C.P.R. Highway No. 37 joins No. 32, five miles west of here, it runs south to Gull Lake, Shaunavon, Climax, and to the Montana boundary.

CABRI (569). A flourishing town in an excellent wheat farming district. C.P.R. Good hotel accommodation.

SHACKLETON (145): C.P.R.

ABBAY (262). Hungarian partridge and grouse may be found in abundance. C.P.R. Very good hotel accommodation for tourists.

LANCER (157), **PORTREEVE** (91): Both in the open prairie wheat area.

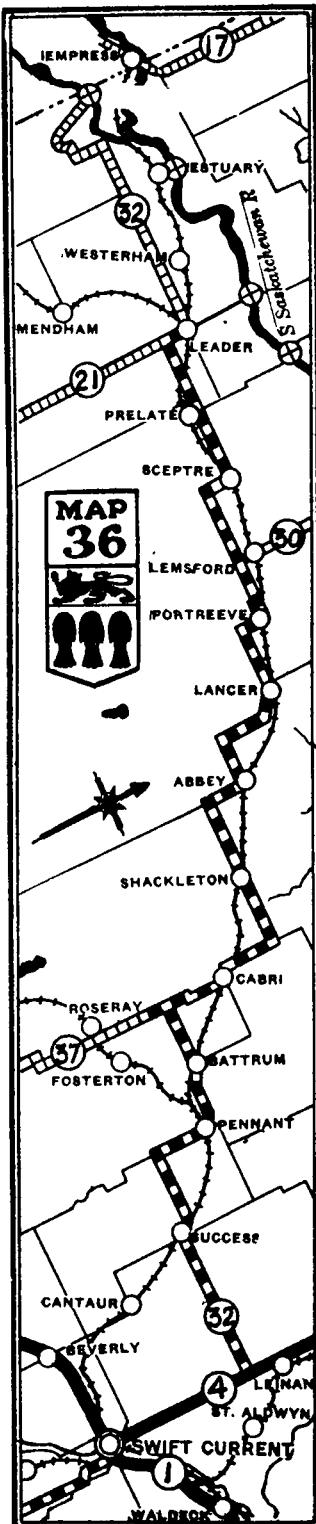
LEMSFORD (H.): At the junction of highways No. 30 and No. 32; No. 30 runs straight north to the ferry on the Saskatchewan River, then to Kindersley and on to Kerrobert.

SCEPTRE (238): C.P.R.

PRELATE (573): Level plain; excellent wheat growing area. Two miles from Leader, No. 32 joins highway No. 21, running south to Fox Valley, Maple Creek and Cypress Hills.

LEADER (647): Camping grounds only. Feathered game is abundant in the surrounding vicinity. Good hotel accommodation. A thriving town with modern conveniences in a prosperous district. Six miles from Leader the highway passes through a low, sandy district. There is a ferry on the Saskatchewan River at Estuary on the north, and one on the boundary four miles south of Empress.

EMPRESS: A thriving town just across the boundary in Alberta.



BIG BEAVER — HIGHWAY 13

46 Miles

MAP 37

MILEAGE FROM BIG BEAVER AND HIGHWAY 13

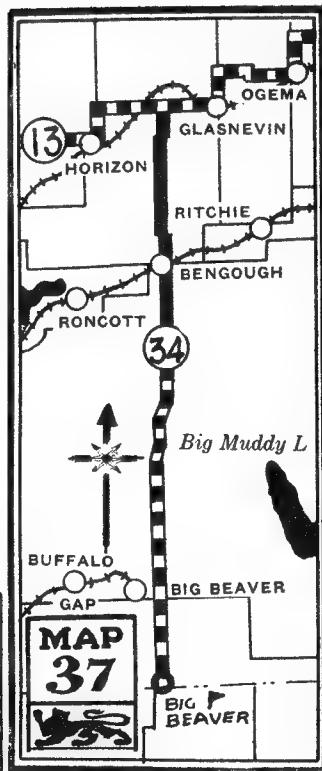
	BB N. 13	BB N. 13
Big Beaver	46	No. 13 46
Bengough	35	11

This section of Saskatchewan is rolling prairie, well adapted for mixed farming.

BIG BEAVER (H.) A Canadian customs office is located at this port of entry.

BENGOUGH (338): Camping grounds. C.N.R. Some miles west is Willow Bunch Lake, in the vicinity of which is an abundance of feathered game. Highway No. 13 is 11 miles north of the town.

OGEMA (415): A thriving little town on highway No. 13. C.P.R.



PROVINCIAL PARKS



Chalet at Manitou Beach

While on your holiday trip you will enjoy a visit to one of Saskatchewan's Provincial Parks.

MOOSE JAW — ROSETOWN MAP 38

MILEAGE FROM MOOSE JAW AND ROSETOWN

	M.J.	R.	M.J.	R.
Moose Jaw	184		Lawson	75 149
Tuxford	14	170	Elbow	93 91
Marquis	24	160	Dunblane	115 69
Keeler	32	152	Macorine	131 53
Brownlee	41	143	Denny	144 40
Eyebrow	51	133	Milden	160 24
Central Butte	67	117	Sovereign	169 15
			Rosetown	184

This is a profitable wheat growing district, most of which is open prairie. All the towns on the highway are thriving, enjoy modern conveniences including excellent accommodation and good hotels for tourists.

MOOSE JAW (21,974): See Map 1.

TUXFORD (164): Camping grounds. C.P.R. There are no large bodies of water in this area until the Saskatchewan River is reached at Elbow.

MARQUIS (120), KEELER (85), BROWNLEE (160), EYEBROW (230), CENTRAL BUTTE (282), LAWSON (117): All on the C.P.R. Just before reaching Elbow the motorist passes through the western end, the source, of the famous Qu'Appelle Valley, running east across the province into Manitoba.

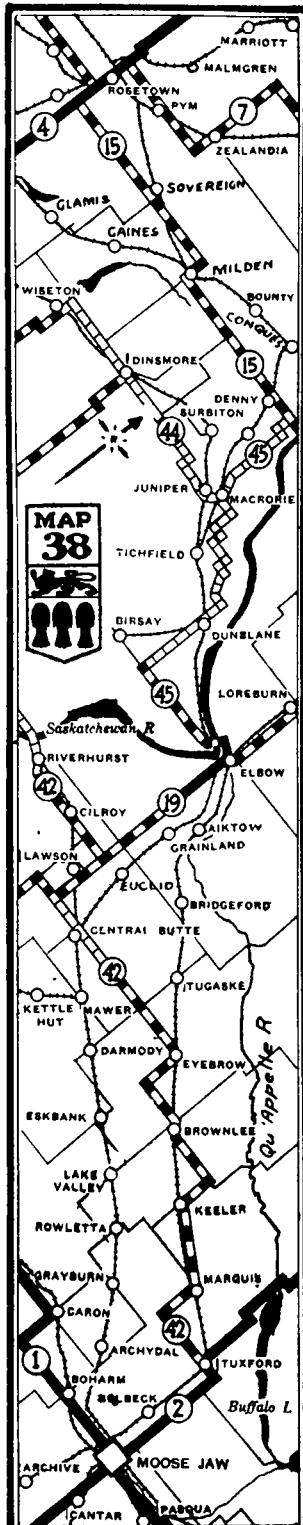
ELBOW (303): Situated on the banks of the Saskatchewan River. Facilities for swimming, boating, fishing. Considerable bluff in the locality provides shelter for feathered game. C.P.R. and C.N.R. The motorist crosses the river on the Dunblane Bridge.

DUNBLANE (216): C.N.R. and C.P.R. Fifteen miles from the river. Between Dunblane and the river the country is sandy and rolling. Here there are many prairie chicken and partridges.

MACRORIE (189): At the junction of highways No. 44 and No. 45. No. 44 runs to Elrose.

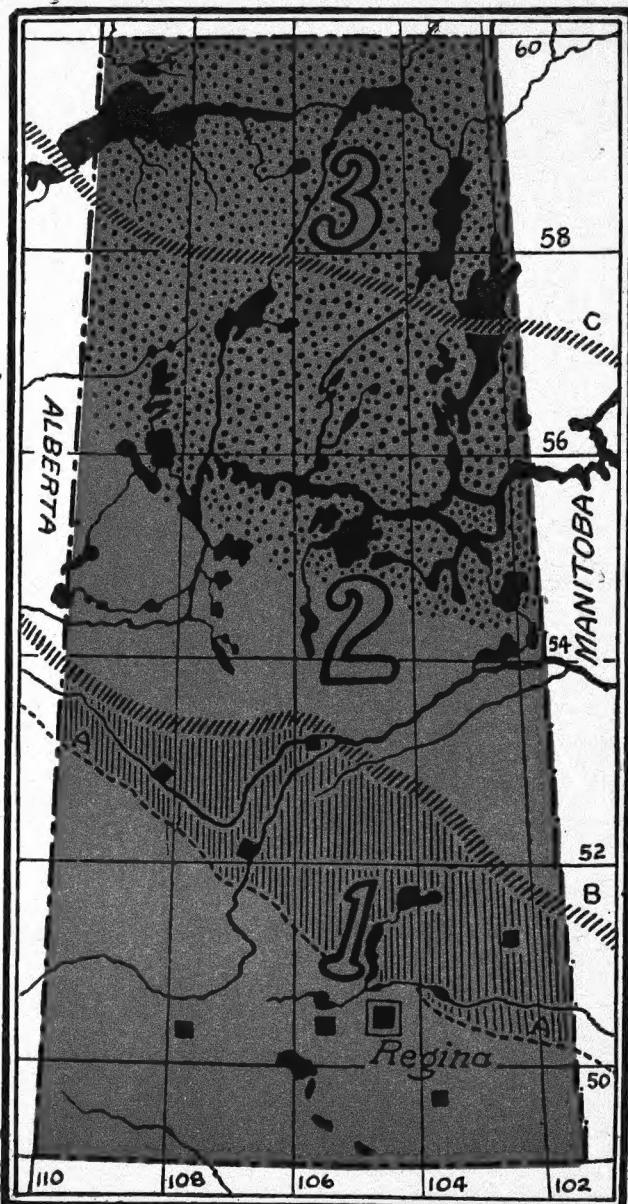
DENNY (H.), MILDEN (196), SOVEREIGN (190): All on the C.P.R.

ROSETOWN (1,602): Camping grounds, cooking facilities and water. A prosperous town in a good wheat growing district. At the junction of highways No. 7 and No. 4. No. 7 runs west to Kindersley, and northeast to Saskatoon; No. 4, south to Elrose and Swift Current, and north to Biggar and Battleford.



Drive Carefully

Write Your Notes on this Page



Map of Saskatchewan

District 1: Prairie Lands

District 2: Commercial Forest

District 3: Northern Forest

Dotted Portion: Precambrian Shield

Paralleled Lined Portion: Prairie Dotted with Poplar Bluff

SASKATCHEWAN



COMPLETE
GUIDE FOR
TOURISTS
CANADA'S
ALLURING
NOR'WEST
SUMMERS
= = =
ROAD MAPS
RESORTS
GAME ETC

REGINA:

THOS. H. McCONICA, King's Printer

1936